INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

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MAHATMAJI PASSES THE WORD.

"All Are Free To Start Civil Disobedience."

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SALT LAWS ON APRIL 6.

Dandi Bustling With National Activities.

NAVSARI YOUTH LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

POONA SATYAGRAHIS ARRIVE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mahatmaji has passed the word. Writing in the latest issue of "Young India" Gandhiji says: "This will be in readers' hands on Thursday, 3rd instant. If there is no previous cancelling they may all regard this as the word from me that all are free and those who are ready are expected to start mass Civil Disobedience regarding Salt Laws, as from April 6."

Dandi, the small hamlet of fisher—folk, which is getting international fame, as the last base of Mahatmaji's band of Satyagrahis, is bustling with life and activity. Mahatmaji reaches Dandi on Saturday.

Mahatmaji and his party of Satyagrahis reached Navsari on Thursday night where they received a rousing reception.

The first batch of Maharashtra Satyagrahis that started from Poona reached Santa Cruz on Thursday night. They will be marching to Vile Parle to-day in the morning.

The Akola batch of Satyagrahis from Maharashtra are also expected to reach Vile Parle by to-day.

Sindh is organising itself for the national struggle. Dr. Choitram and Sjt. Jairandas Doulatram in a meeting at Karachi exhorted Sindhis to join the national struggle for liberty.

Dr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Navsari Youth League has been arrested.

THE BASE OF OPERATIONS.

—:o:—

Camp At Dandi.

(From Our Special Representative).

JALALPUR, April 3.

As the historic march of Gandhiji and his satyagrahi army is drawing nearer to its destination, the village Dandi is being literally besieged by unending srings of visitors. This simple hamlet with no more than two hundred souls is turned into a busy town seething with excitement. Special tents are being erected in the village to provide lodging for the party and the visitors. The village is girt on the sides by several miles of sea face. The distance between the camp and the sea is over a quarter of a mile. Gandhiji will take his quarters in a nice little bungalow belonging to Mr. Vasi, a Muslim merchant of Bombay. The bungalow commands an excellent view, its windows overlooking the sea. As to facilities for stay in the village, there is none and that is the reason why an influx of sightseers is discouraged. Gandhiji reaches this place on fifth morning and begins his offensive on the next day. He will most probably issue his final instructions as soon as he reaches Dandi. The enthusiasm of the people has attained the highest pitch and the word of command from Gandhiji is being awaited. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the party which included his old mother of sixty visited this place to-day. Seth Jamnalalji's mother is very anxious to join the satyagraha as volunteer. She is a great worker since the days of Non-Co-operation, and is in the habit of spinning at least for five hours a day. She is seeing Gandhiji to-day to obtain his permission for going to gaol. Tthis morning the Swaraj army camped at Dhamanj.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Preparations In Full Swing.

RANPUR, April 2.

Preparations for Dholera Satyagraha are gathering momentum every day. A mass meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Narasinh Prashsad Bhatt of Daxinamurti Vidyarthi Bhavan was held at Bhavnagar yesterday, where Amratlal Seth delivered an impressive spepech. The Bhavnagar people gave an enthusiastic send-off to Bhavnagar volunteers at the station when going to Ranpur. Three batches have started from here to-day, and all are being led by University Graduates.

The Bhavnagar batch is led by Mr. Balvantri Gopalji Mehta, General Secretary, Indian States People's Conference and a member of the Servants of the People Society, of Lahore.

The Limbdi batch is led by Amratlal Acharya who resigned a teachership at the Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya.

The Ranpur batch is under the command of Mr. H. Satu Bhai who very recently resigned Avalkarh and a Third Class Magistracy to join the Satyagraha movement.

The batches will reach Dhandhuka to-night where they will address a meeting. From there they proceed on foot addressing villagers 'en route.' Dholera has organised a reception unprecedented in these parts.—Free Press.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Manilal Kothari's Appeal.

WADHWAN CAMP, April 1

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Joint Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has to-day issued the following appeal:—

"I have been authorized by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to start civil disobedience campaign in Ahmedabad District on 6th April and have selected my field which will be notified hereafter. Operations will begin as soon as the word of our Chief is received. To begin with I have at my disposal whole Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal and a large number of other volunteers who have already enlisted themselves in the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. For the campaign of this nature to be made effective and successful it will be necessary to put into field a very large number of disciplined volunteers inspired with robust feeling of service and sacrifice and I sanguinely look to Kathiawar and various parts of Ahmedabad District for hearty response. Intending volunteers should immediately communicate with me here or the Secretaries, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee at Ahmedabad.

ENTHUSIASM IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

Woman Offers Four Sons For Satyagraha.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Dr. Banerjee and party who started on foot from Bankua on their way to Contai reached Dhanisimla on March 29, Kakatia 30th, Betur 31st and Bhagabanbati today. Tremendous enthusiasm marked the progress of the march everywhere, and meetings and Charkha demonstrations were also held at several places. The party was presented with a purse. It is gratifying to sec ladies also taking their due share, one offering four of her sons for the Satyagraha campaign.

It is reported that several members of Union Boards have resigned and a large number of volunteers have enrolled. The reports from the districts show that enrollment of volunteers is proceeding and batches are starting on foot for training. Mr. Hardayal Nag v'sited Naokhali which has extensive salt area for selection of a site for salt manufacture. 21 Abhoyasram Satyagrahis have reached Sodepur or their way to Contai for manufacturing salt.---Free Press.

RAE BARELI SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

TO MEET ON APRIL 5TH.

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

A Rae Bareli message says that the Provincial Satyagraha Committee will meet there on April 5 to discuss the situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives a Rae Bareli on April 5.

A telegram from Ballia reports the arrest of Chittoo Pandey, a local Congressman and a member of the District "War" Council under Section 108 Criminal Pro-

(Continued from page 12.)

MARATHA SATYAGRAHIS IN SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

Will March To Vile Parle This Morning.

The first Satyagrahi batch from Maharashtra to break the Salt Laws reached Santa Cruz on Thursday night at 8. They were enthusiastically received by the citizens in a public meeting which was presided over by Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt.

The Satyagrahis were lodged for the night at Sjt. Kanji Carsondas' bungalow. The Satyagrahis start this morning (Friday) at 6 to proceed to Vile Parle where they will be camping till the actual Satyagraha compaign is launched in the Bombay Suburbs.

KHANDESH SATYAGRAHIS TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 3.

The Khandesh batch of Satyagrahis will also arrive to-morrow. (Friday). This first batch of active volunteers will be headed by Mr. Kishordlal Masruwala, President, of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. Actual civil disobedience will be begun on the 6th instant. All the workers in the suburbs are requested to be present at the meeting to be held on the 5th at 8-30 p.m. at the Satyagraha Camp, Ghod-bunder Road, Vile Parle, when Mr. K. G. Masruwala will give his parting message.—Free Press.

JOIN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

APPEAL TO SINDHIS.

Karachi's Response To National Call.

KARACHI, April 3.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held last night to hear Dr. Choitram and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram on Mahatma Gandhi's march, which they had witnessed in Gujarat.

Mr. Jairamdas described the great response which Gujarat had been making to Mahatma Gandhi's call and hoped that Sind will also do its duty at this juncture in the nation's history. He explained that Mahatmaji had selected the Salt Laws for Satyagraha, because they affected the poverty-stricken millions of India more vitally than other laws and because all communities without distinction of caste and creed, were suoject to their operation.

Dr. Choitram emphasised that Satyagrana movement was already winning freedom for them. He appealed to the young men and women of Sind to emulate the example of their brothers and sisters of Gujarat and join the struggle for liberty.

Swami Krishnanand Secretary Karachi Congress Committee asked all those who loved the country's freedom to enlist as Volunteers.

Acharya Gidwani in his concluding presidential speech asked the citizens of Karachi to respond to the National Call in large numbers.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO ACTION.

—:o:—

(See Page 8.)

NEHRU'S GIFT TO NATION.

—:o:—

"Anand Bhawan" To Be Handed On Ramnavmi.

WILL BE RECHRISTENED "SWARAJ BHAWAN."

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's offer of his "Anand Bhavan" for the nation has been accepted by the Congress Working Committee. "Anand Bhavan" would formerly be dedicated to the nation on April 7, being Ramnavami day. At 8-30 in the morning after performing 'Havan' Mrs. Motilal Nehru will rename "Anand Bhavan" as "Swaraj Bhavan" and hoist the National flag on the building at 10-30 a.m. There will be a feeding of children in the afternoon at 5-30.

A public meeting wil be held in "Anand Bhavan" at which Pandit Motilal Nehru will formally hand over possession of the "Bhavan" to the Congress as representing the nation.

There appears to be no talk at present moment of registration of the thransfer according to the existing laws.—Free Press.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST INDRA.

—:o:—

He Refuses To Call Evidence.

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The Additional District Magistrate to-day framed charge of sedition against Pandit Indra, son of Swami Shraddhananda. The Pandit did not propose to call any defence witnesses. The case was then closed and judgment was reserved till the 5th instant.—A. P.

MRS. MANILAL KOTHARI DEAD.

WADHAWAN CAMP, April 3.

Deep sympathy is felt amongst the large circle of his co-workers and friends for Mr. Manilal Kothari in his present bereavement caused by the death of his wife which took plaie at Joravarnagar on Sunday night. Joravarnagar suspended all business on Monday as a mark of respect for the deceased.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS WILL NOT LAG BEHIND IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

A Maulvi's Assurance To Gandhiji In Dhaman.

CAMP DHAMAN, Apr. 3.

For the first time during Maharma Gandhi's march, the party came across a village belonging to an Indian State. Dhaman is a village belonging to the Baroda State and some of the Congress workers have done some work here in Khadar and prohibition.

When Gandhiji and party started from Wanz to come to this village, he was welcomed *en route* by the Muslims of the village and a purse was presented to him.

A new feature in the meetings held in the villages of Surat is that good many Muslims of these places attended the meetings held daily. Even here a very large number of Muslims came from surrounding villages to attend the meeting.

MUSLIMS WILL NOT LAG BEHIND.

A Maulvi of the village then addressed the meeting and assured Gandhiji that Muslims would not lag behind their Hindu brethren in fighting for Swaraj. He hoped that both communities will join hands in this struggle and thus make the fight victorious.

Dr. Sumant Mehta announced in the meeting that many Volunteers were being enrolled in the four Districts of Baroda State.

Mahatmaji in his address said that contrary to his usual practice, he would go a little into his past history of the South African Satyagraha movement. In a village he passed *en route* he had many Muslim friends who had worked with him in South Africa. Out of many Muslim friends, none seemed to be more courageous or possessed of great strength of character than the late Kachalia, and but for his help, he would not have been successful in his South African fight.

Continuing Gandhiji said: "I, therefore, will have full trust in my Muslim friends. If I am true and if I am as faithful a friend of Muslims as I am of Hindus, my Muslim friends cannot but join the fight. How can a true Muslim bear such an illegal tax on salt. He appealed to Muslims to join the fight.

Nineteen Untouchables men and women, have taken a vow not to drink liquor any more.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left for Navsari this evening.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT BY COERCION.

—:o:—

Pandit Malaviya Exposes Benn-Irwin Pretensions.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO RESIGN.

"Government Is Not Prepared To Work The Reforms."

DELHI, April 3.

In his letter resigning his seat in the Assembly. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya recalls his quarter of a century's membership of the Legislature, his constitutional activities, his opposition to the Congress boycott of Legislatures at the Lahore session of the Congress and his advice to many Congressmen to seek re-election and asserts that his present step has not been taken light-heartedly but as a result of his conviction that the Government is not prepared to work even the present reforms in their true spirit as shown, in his opinion, by Government's securing the majority of the Assembly to consent to Imperial Preference by coercion, by violating the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and in disregard of President Patel's suggestion. Pandit Malaviya also mentions Government's failure to reduce the military budget and the Railway Financial Exchange and other policies of the Government which in his opinion are anti-national. Pandit Malaviya says, he therefore decided that until the present system is reformed, he could not any longer work in the Assembly

Mr. Aney's letter of resignation is based on a protest against the imposition of Imperial Preference in disregard to the fiscal convention, but he wishes that his resignation should take effect on the day Mr. Gandhi is arrested.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya's letter of resignation characterises the passage of the Tariff Bill as legalised extortion.

Mr. Birla says that when the present system is reformed, he will again offer co-operation to Government.—

He says that when he accepted the appeal of Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn conveyed in the Viceroy's October announcement for a Round Table Conference, he hoped that the Government would begin to work in a spirit as if Dominion Government was in existence. The test of this spirit was fiscal and taxation proposals, but the Government disregarded the convention as defined by the Selbourne Report, Crewe Report and Fiscal Commission Report. The Pandit concludes by saying that he "can no longer continue to work a system of Government under which these atrocious wrongs can be perpetrated upon the people."—A. P.

MORE RESIGNATIONS TO FOLLOW.

President Patel To Resign.

LAHORE, April 3.

After the resignation of Pandit Malaviya and his followers, the resignation of President Patel is said to be certain. He may tender it to the Viceroy to-day or may do so after Mahatmaji's arrest, says a Press report.—Free Press.

ESCAPE FROM BUREAUCRATIC TRAP.

—:o:—

Motilal Congratulates Pt. Malaviya.

ALAHABAD, April 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent to-day the following telegram to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Mr. Ganshyam Das Birla, Mr. Thakur Das Bhargava, Mr. Mukhtar Singh and Mr. M. S. Aney on their tendering resignations from the Legislative Assembly:

"Hearty congratulations on the brave escape from bureaucratic trap. The country needs your single-minded devotion and participation in the real fight for freedom outside the sham legislatures."

Sir George Schuster's hurried visit to Bombay, says the "Tribun's" correspondent, has a special significance. The Finance Member will get into close touch with the Mill-owners and ask them to help the Government in fighting the menace of boycott of British goods and the promotion of Khadi to be inaugurated by Malaviyaji and withdraw all financial support to Gandhiji (?)—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL SEES VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, April 3.

President Patel saw His Excellency the Viceroy to-day. As he has not been keeping well he will be leaving shortly for Simla where he will stay for a fortnight.—A. P.

MR. BENN TALKS IN PRIVATE.

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn last night privately addressed meeting of India Parliamentary group.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, April 3.

Previous Closing Rate ..	16.32
To-day's Opening Rate ..	16.25
Difference	—07
To-day's Closing Rate ..	16.56
Difference	plus 24

Broach Expectations Rs. 274 0 0.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 3.

Previous Closing Rate ..	8.38
To-day's Opening Rate ..	8.33
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing Rate ..	8.34
Difference	—04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 3.

Silver ready	19	3	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver forward	19	1	0
Lower	0	4	0

Tone of market: India and China sold.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 3.

1st Settlement	43	11	0
2nd Settlement	43	9	0

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FURTHER LONG LIQUIDATION.

Technical Readjustment.

Bombay, April 3.

The reactionary feeling which was in evidence yesterday again appeared to-day on the Stock Exchange. There was marked absence of buying and prices gradually worked to low level on increased long liquidation. The present decline is nothing beyond a technical readjustment of over-bought state in expectation of Cotton Tariff Bill. The bulls are unloading with a view to replace at lower levels since the fundamentals have undergone material change and although there is less demand for Indian mill cloth, the increase in import duty is bound to broaden the demand. Big losses on the manufactured stocks are gradually lessening owing to steady improvement in the valves of raw cotton. Fancy and Print Cloth Merchants have resolved not to buy any foreign cloth. This resolution is expected to have some effect on the demand of Indian mill cloth in the long run. To-day there was impressive demand for Bombay Burma shares which established a rise of about Rs. 12/- over previous closing. Tram sharse were also in good demand which closed at Rs. 135/-. There was better enquiry for Scindia shares which closed at Rs. 8/12. Telephone Debentures are considered a good investment at Rs. 52/8. Tata Hydro shares ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 1193/12. Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1275. Bank of India changed hands at Rs. 90/- while Centrals were in demand at Rs. 15/-. Alcock shares closed at Rs. 262/8. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled steady. Defds. closing at Rs. 305/10 and Ordinary at Rs. 52/14. The share market will remain cl... from 5th to 9th instant for clearing purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 3.

Bombay Dyeing 805, 797, 98, 97, 800, 793.
Century 311, 2, 5, 4, 5, 3.
Colaba 135, 33.
Crescent 111, 3, 5.
Fazul 552, 47, 48, 45, 48, 46.
Indore 360, 56, 57.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 480, 75.
New Great 217, 8, 9, 8, 11, 9.
Pearl 285, 73, 77, 75.
Simplex 67, 72, 65, 66, 65, 66.
Swadeshi 392, 85.
Burma 692, 701, 698.
Hydro. 1207, 1193, 95, 93.
Tram 133, 35, 33.
Deff. 308, 10, 3, 5.
Ord. 54-6, 52-12, 52-14.
3-1/2 per cent. 68-12.
1945-55 100-12.
Bundi 15-14, 16.
Indian 262, 60.
Katni Ord. 178.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 68.
Alcock 262.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 3.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 340.
Apollo 50, nil 3,10 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250 2oy 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 160
Bharat 100 nil 55
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (250) 793-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 2/8
Bradbury (2? nil. 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 475.
Century 130, 302-8.
Fazulbhoy 250, 546-4.
Crescent 240, 105.
Currimbhoy 95
Dawn 250, 540.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6
Ebrahim Jabaney 50, 160.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200 nil. 67/8
Elphinstone 100, 8.
Finlay 100, 108-12.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 160.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 90
Hindustan 100, 35; 100, 1600
Indian Bleaching, etc. 125
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 78 1020
Indore Malwa 100, 357-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75. xd
Jamshed 250 nil, 18
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 1000 1540
Kohinoor 10, 177-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 83/8
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1350
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil. 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 370
Morarji Gokuldas 1000, nil 500
Mathradas 50 nil 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
Minerva 100 nil 15.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 36.4
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 137-8.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10 210.
Osmanshah 85 3y 52
Pearl 250, 275.
Phoenix 10, 352/8
Premier 10, nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 70
Simplex 100, 66-4.
Sholapur 1000, 1600.
Sir Shapurjee Bharucha 100 nil. 5/8
Swadeshi 100, 385.
Tata Mill 25. nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Shipping 1,000, 825.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50, 90-8.
Baroda 50, 3 xd, 77.
Central 25, 15
Eastern 25 xd 76.
Imperial Bank 500 1280.
Imperial P P 318-12.
Union 5, 3-3-6.
P and O Bank £10, 10f, 120.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. xd. 16
Gwalior Cement 81
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y 146-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2y, xd. 11/8
United Cement 100 5y. 52.
Katni Ord. 178-12.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 81/11/ 780.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. 110.
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11-8 90.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8. 71.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 67.
Larkhana 100 1f 96.
Mandra Bhon 90 1|15|21 56.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|60 80.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 72.
Sialkot Narowal 100 2|4|8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 73.
Sind Light 100, 5-7 55.
Tapti Valley xd 675.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100 7 6y 120.
Surat Electric C Ltd 5/7y xc 135.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20, 652-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. 135.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1193-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil 551/4 540.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 742-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 120 plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 18-12 212-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 250.
New Berar 500 75y 780.
New Mofussil 400 495.
New Prince of Wales 500 30y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bi I G Insurance 10, nil, 3-12.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/45 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1700.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 8/8
New India Assurance 10, 18-8.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1835
Industrial & Prudential 6 8/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 262-8.
Attock Oil 1 nil 25
Belapur Co 50 nil 6.
B. Safe 605
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 190
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 20.
Burma F Corporation 698-12.
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9-8.
Jost Engineering 50 180
Kemp 200 15 195
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8-10.
Tata Construction xd. 34
Tata Ord. 53.
Tata Iron Def. 305-10.
Bombay Telephone 50, 56.12
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55. 94
Bombay Steam T S ... d00 102-8
Kastoorchand Mills T 7 0... F 80.
Tata Hydro Ord. 1050
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80. PR8F...
Tata 1st Pref. 131/4
Tata 2nd Pref. 68.
Andhra Pref. 975
Tata Power Pref 1115.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1050

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 25,637 shares tendered through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock	166
Bombay Dyeing	659
Bom. Steamer	302
Bom. Burma Old.	478
C. I. Mining	940
zCentury	338
Century	338
Crescent	290
Colaba	624
Fazulbhoy	895
Indore	414
Ind. Bleaching	443
Ind. Cement	187
Katni	295
Kohinoor	1428
New Great	1113
Nagpur	267
Pabani	220
Pearl	415
Simplex	330
Swadeshi	231
Tata Steel Ord.	8995
Tata Steel Df.	2638
Tata Hydro	313
Tram	1705

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 3.

In responding to a decline of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 269 and Rs. 284 for Broach A-M and J-A deliveries respectively. Trading in the later option is increasing. The feeling is in favour of a further reaction which stimulated scattered liquidation. However owing to comparative cheapness of our prices many operators are waiting to buy at a further decline. Liverpool opening cables were rather quiet and the mark closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

Broach A-M 269-4.
Broach J-A 283-4.
Oomra May 235-8.
Oomra July 244-12.
Bengal May 201.
Bengal July 208.
Broach A-M Highest 269-4.
Broach A-M Lowest 267-8.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 3.

Bengal	205	May.
Bengal	211	July.
Broach	269	A.M.
Broach	283	J.A.
Oomra	237	May.
Oomra	245	July

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	216, 211, 206, 200
Sind	221, 216, 211, 205
Punjab	214, 209, 204, 198
Rajputana	216, 211, 206, 200
Broach	276, 273, 269, 264
Oomra No. 3	245, 241, 237, 233
C. P. No. 1	260, 256, 252, 248
C. P. No. 2.	252, 248, 244, 240
Muthia	230, 225, 220

READY COTTON SALES.

300 Colaba Lond Ujjain 254|255.
100 Japan T. and Co. Jalna 236.
100 Japan T. Co. Sailu 236|4.
100 Japan T. and Co. Jalna 235 1|2.
100 Japan T. and Co. Dhulia 236
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 239.
100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon 239 1|2.
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 239.
100 Volkart Bros. Malkapur 236.
100 P. R. Vakharia Malkapur 236
100 Bombay T and Co. Panchpac. 235.
100 Bombay T. and Co. Pandhurpur 230.
100 Aryan Khimji Dakor 275.
100 Currimbhai Comptah 276.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	1,537	272,591
Central India	3,785	347,062
Barsi and Nagar	829	217,371
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,177
Berar	5,753	591,290
Central Provinces	3,081	320,969
— Total Oomras	14,985	1,818,460
Dholera	1,802	113,001
N.-W. Provinces	536	136,654
Rajputana	631	40,237
Sind-Punjab	754	144,016
Broach	2,987	246,349
Coompta and Dharwar	116	44,842
Westerns-Northerns	4	15,577
Cocconada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,265
Persian		473
American		9,931
Egyptian & African	550	40,795
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		628
Total	22,345	2,618,388

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 3.

1st Sept. to 27th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,435	549 390
Japan & China	14,110	986,726
Coast Ports	204	11,512
Up-country by Rail		61,106
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,878
Total	16,749	1,633,612

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 3.

Three Months Discounts 2 3|8 per cent.
Three Months Discounts 2 ... per cent.
Six Months Discounts 2 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1|2 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

—:o:—

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready Bar	53-9-0
Chaitra	43-14-0
Vaishakh	43-12-0
Tejimandi Chaitra	0-12-0
Tejimandi Vaishakh	1-6-0

Tone Local selling.—Easy.

GOLD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready Bar	21-8-9
Chaitra	21-8-3
Vaishakh	21-9-0
Sovereigns	13-8-9
National Bank Bar	21-13-6

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE TO 6 P.C.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 3.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper has been reduced to from 7 to 6 per cent. to-day.

The rate of interest all over world is ruling at a low level but owing to free movement of crops in India, the Bank rate ruled at a high figure of 7 per cent. Stringency of money discouraged any holding movement of raw materials despite undue low prices. Cheapness of money is likely to have a better effect on commodity prices. The reduction was long expected and in anticipation, prices of Government paper had improved, so there was no further improvement. As a matter of fact some bulls unloaded their speculative holdings. Fudther reduction in the Bank rate in due course is anticipated.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, April 3.

Wheat May	6-3-9
Wheat Sept.	6-7-9
Linseed May	11-14-0
Linseed Sept.	12-2-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

Bengal	208/215
Mathia	226/233
Khandesh	231/238
Akola/Khamgaon	235/242
Nagpur/Wardha	250/260
Barsi-Kurduwadi	232/238
Jalna/Aurangabad	234/239
Nagar/Vambori	231/236
Purna/Parbani	237/245
Khandwa/Sanavad	238/243
Indore/Ujjain	238/253
Miraj/Sangli	262/285
Coompta	258/282
Tirupur/Cambodia	330/340

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 3.

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	69-0
do. Sett.	98-12
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	75-0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89-12
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	77-4
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	95-4
4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan	87-0
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98-1
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	90-8
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103-8
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	103-8

(Income-Tax Free).

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100-14
do. Sett.	100-12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-0
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100-9
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101-4
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102-4
6½ p.c. 1935 B. D. Loan	105-4
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan	101-12

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	2-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 2.

T T London on Berlin	20.37-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.11-3/8
T T London on Brussels	34.87
T T London on Madrid	38.68
T T London on Milan	92.81
T T London on Berne	25.12
T T London on Paris	124.29
T T London on Prague	164.30

LONDON METALS.

London, April 2.

Copper Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£67-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£16-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/6
Tin, English Ingots	£186-1/2

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 3.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos ... May Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 60 days' 13... 1/:
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 1/2 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/3 3rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.30 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13-3/4 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.90 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 1/2 1st inst. £4-4-10 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 1st 1st inst. 19 5/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 3rd inst. 19 5/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 7/8 1st inst. 42 1/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 1st inst. 2 1/2 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c. 1st inst. 2 1/2 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone—Steady.

Bombay, April 3.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Very little doing. Featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 2.

May per bushel dol. 1.11—1/4
July per bushel dol. 1.10½+½
Sept. per busnel dol. 1.12-5/8+½

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, April 2.

May 7-10-1/8+1-5/8d.
July 7-11-5/8+2d.
Oct. 8-1-3/4+2-1/2d.

SITUATION OF LINSEED.

IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED.

B. A. Linseed price is dependent upon European demand and rate of Exchange. Improvement is expected during second half of the year might reach 22 cents. Lates Argentine Linseed quotation for June is 20.00 and July 20.15 which shows decline of 5 points for the day.

HAPUR MARKET RTPORT.

(The Vyapar, Daily Commercial News Paper.)

Hapur, April 1.

PRICES.

	Per Maund. Rs.
Wheat Khatti Jeth	3/8/7½
Wheat New Crop, Ready	3/10/0
Barley: New Crop, Ready	2/8/0
Barley: " " Khatti	2/8/6
Peas: New Crop, Ready	2/15/0
Peas: New Crop Khatti	2/15/
Rapeseed: New Crop, Ready	6/0/0
Joggery 1st quality	6/4/0
Joggery 2nd quality	6/0/0
Joggery 3rd quality	5/12/0

ARRIVALS.

Joggery	100 Maunds.
Barley	200 Maunds.
Wheat	50 Maunds.
Peas	700 Maunds.
Rapeseed	500 Maunds.

WEATHER.

Partly Cloudy.

CROP CONDITION.

Harvesting at its height. Good outturn expected.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Bombay, April 3.	
Receipts to date 2-4-30	791400
" Yesterday do.	1000
Exports to date do.	591900
Stock at Ports 28-3-30	136300
" Interior Towns do.	116300
" Liverpool 28-3-30	97800
Visible Supply 28-3-30	4626000
Quantity in Sight do.	1362500
" Out of	10753000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 14 To 24 Points Down.

WEEKLY WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE.

Natural Reduction.

Bombay, April 3.

The New York cotton futures market yesterday opened at a decline of 6 to 8 points. There was scattered buying but the weekly weather report being unfavourable prices fully recovered. The weekly weather report states that progress in the cotton belt has been poor in the South, where there has been slight frost; while much seed has been lost in the Central and Northern portions of the Eastern half on account of unfavourable germination. At the advance there was increased liquidation and the feeling was reactionary. Although recent covering has weakened the technical situation to some extent the market does not look like declining other than a natural reaction. The market closed at a decline of 14 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 16.55C.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and declined on profit-taking. The market closed at a decline of 21 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 21 points to 16.03C.

U. S. Port receipts were 10,000 bales while exports amounted to 12,000.

The Liverpopol cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 to 7 points but declined on long liquidation. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 8.80d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 6 points.

Looking to the general condition while we believe that present reaction may go somewhat further, we do not think it safe to follow the decline and advise buying on any further decline.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: "While firmly holding our bullish views for the distant future, we cannot miss the immediate few technical points which are likely to disturb the equilibrium of the price due to the adjustments. A major portion of the "short" interest has been eliminated and old "longs" have yet to liquidate during the second half of this month. Also, the Farm Board is holding a large "long" interest in old crop and they have not yet disclosed their intention of either accepting Dockets or liquidating the Contracts. Should the Farm Board liquidate contracts, any reaction is likely to meet with good trade resistance but if Farm Board demands tender there is a possibility of a sharp advance. Simultaneous advance in the price of Yarn and Cotton-goods indicates present improvement in cotton is not hollow, though the trade is reluctant to follow further advance at this moment on the belief that no substantial reduction in acreage may take place. Although large acreage is no criterion for a bumper crop, this trade belief cannot be dismissed."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. Highest 16.58 (12-04 p.m.) Lowest 16.39 (2-46 p.m.)
Hemelryk:—"Recent advance too rapid reaction likely."
Dentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable but crop preparation normal. Market entirely under the influence of old crop months. Technical position weaker in consequence of short interest considerably reduced. Advise buying only on breaks."
Reuter:—"Market was easier in the absence of any important buying together with an unfavourable spot demand and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 2.

May	16.32—.15
July	16.42—.14
October	15.86—.24
December	15.95—.23
January	16.04—.21
Middling Spot	16.55—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 2.

May	16.02—.21
July	16.13—.22
Middling Spot	16.03—.21

NEW YORK.

New York, April 2.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	16.42
July	16.13—.22
October	16.03

New York. 11-46 a.m.

May	16.41
July	16.50
October	16.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 2.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	100

CUBAN SUGAR SITUATION.

—:o:—

Selling Agency

Liverpool, April 2.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following Cable from their Head Office at Liverpool:—
"It is reported Cuban Single Selling Agency will continue."

New York Yarn Quotations.

—:o:—

	25-3-30	1-4-30.
Single Skeins 20's per lb.	29-1/2	30 Cents.
2-ply Skeins, Average grade 40's per lb.	44-1/2	45 Cents
2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb.	60-1/2	59 Cents

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

	Opening	Closing.
April		8.36—
May	8.42	8.38—
June		8.33+.01
July	8.46	8.32+.01
August		8.41+.01
September		8.40+.01
October	8.45	8.40—.01
November		8.41+.01
December	8.47	8.43+.02
January	8.51	8.46+.02
February		8.49+.03
March		8.53+.02
April		8.54+.01
Middling Spot		8.80—.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

	Closing.
Scinde, Fully Good	4.95+.05
Scinde, Fine	5.20+.05
Scinde, Superfine	5.45+.05
Bengal, Good	4.70+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.95+.05
Bengal, Fine	5.20+.05
Oomra, Good	5.25+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.55+.05
Oomra, Fine	5.85+.05
Broach, Fully Good	6.25+.05
Broach, Fine	6.50+.05
Broach, Superfine	6.75+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 2.

May	13.50—.10
July	13.52—.06
November	13.45—.03
December	13.46—.04
January	13.55—.04
Madch	13.73—.04
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	14.25—.05

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, April 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63¼ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers April 38/
Barletta Russo, per 63¼ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers April 37/
Wheat South Australian, Parcels Sellers Afloat 39/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal May/June 40/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 2.

Java Sugar Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Apl./May per cwt 10/ Value.
July/Sept. per cwt. 10/3 Nominal.
Oct./Dec. per cwt 10/4-1/2 Nominal.
C. & F. Bombay.
Apl/May per cwt 10/1 Value.
C. & F. Karachi.
Apl./May per cwt 10/1 Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 7-6/8d. Sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 3.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,537
Central India	3,785
Barsi-Nuggar	329
Berar	5,753
Central Provinces	3,081
Dholera	1,802
N.-W. Provinces	536
Rajputana	631
Sind-Punjab	754
Broadch	2,987
Compta-Dharwar	116
Westerns-Northerns	4
East Africans	550
Cotton	22,345
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,782
Linseed	21,639
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	284
Gingellyseeds	563
Poppyseeds	33
Groundnuts	12,780
Castorseeds	347
Rice	4,758
Myrabollams	2,810
Cottonseeds	3,014
Gram	1,796
Jowar	738
Barley	536
Bajree	1,115
	tons.
Coal	96

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
3 Apl	Ranchi ..	ALL	16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
5	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	M rea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naderax ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

● To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£132	£88
To Marseilles and back	£166	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
24th Apr.	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	12th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	9th Apr	20th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	11th Apr.	24th Apr.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	30th Apr.	20th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
15 Apr.	England Mara* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 „	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
4 Apr.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
5 Apr.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
7 Apr.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porbunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi.
9 Apr.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
9 Apr.	Bankura ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 9 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tokushima „	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11June

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	23618	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity -- given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East and West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents.

For particulars pleas write to :—
U. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

OUR DUTY

It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

BUILD UP YOUR

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

WITH THE

Central Bank of India Ltd.

And you will have always something to fall back upon.
Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
Use OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE •
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES •
• SLIGHTLY TINTED •
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

WHY endure the burning irritation, inflammation, swelling and other distressing symptoms of piles? That great soothing and healing balm, Zam-Buk, brings sure and lasting relief. Even in cases where operation seemed inevitable it has been used with complete success.

Mr. Percy V. Harper, of Tiparra, S. Australia, says:—"For two years I was a martyr to piles. The complaint got so severe that I was beginning to think the only way to a cure was operation. The burning irritation was terrible and when at my worst I could scarcely move about.

"I took doctors' medicine and used all sorts of ointments and salves, but until I started with Zam-Buk it was just throwing money away.

"Zam-Buk was wonderful and I felt its great soothing power soon after the first application. As I continued the treatment all pain, swelling and inflammation was overcome. Zam-Buk has now banished the piles completely."

Zam-Buk

8c. One or Re. 2-4 box. Of all medicine dealers.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—
Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10 per Annum | 1927 „ 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon. BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90 00.000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values. Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced GUJERATI CLERKS for Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 2483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2291

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for cold weather High Grown Nilgiri Dust Teas with distinctive flavour. Apply The Estates & Agency Co. Ltd., Cochin.
A 494

WANTED—A Gujerati HINDU GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE, experienced in the work of a Boarding School. Apply Box No. 2476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2269

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A MATCH for a beautiful and highly accomplished Khatri girl, who has recently qualified in Medicine. No caste restrictions. The applicant must be in Imperial Service or of a similar status. An I.M.S. preferred. Please correspond with Post Box No. 2480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 480

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H M B E H, M S B. etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively.
T R2175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21284.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hyderabad State.)

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shahabad Cement Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Central Bank of India, Limited, Hyderabad-Deccan.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd April to 7th May, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Shahabad, 3rd April, 1930.
506

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of Messrs. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 237, Frere Road, has been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Custom House Road, Fort, from 1st April, 1930.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS' CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1930.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd Class passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles on this Railway and at 1-1/2 fares to their servants in 3rd Class from 11th to 21st April, 1930, both days inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of Monday, the 5th May, 1930

Concession return tickets at 1-1/2 fares will also be issued to Inter and Third Class passengers from Bombay to all stations North of Palghar and 'vice versa' from 17th to 20th April, 1930, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon of Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1930.

For further particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the Office of the Undersigned

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th March, 1930.
432

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE and KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the posts of

(1) Assistant Honorary Physician.
(2) Assistant Honorary Surgeon.
(3) Associate Professor in Anatomy.
(4) Associate Professor in Physiology.
(5) Demonstrators in Anatomy.
" in Physiology.
" in Pathology.
Demonstrator in Pharmacology.
" in Hygiene.
" in Emryology.

For terms and conditions of appointment, apply to the Dean's Office. Applications should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 21st April 1930 on forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office in the Hospital or College.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Dean.
489

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One Certificate for one Share No. 15028 of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., standing in the name Shaherbanu Rustomji Irani, has been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—SHAHEPBANU RUSTOMJI IRANI.
Address:—Wadia Chawl, Block No. 9, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

R2293

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 152 of 1930.

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK . Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) MANECKJI JETHABHAI VURDHMAN, (2) MEGHJI JETHABHAI VURDHMAN and (3) CHIMANLAL JETHABHAI VURDHMAN ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants praying that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 28,040-9-7 with interest on Rs. 25,840-14-7 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 7th January, 1930, till judgment, and the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of April, 1930, at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
504

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNAJI SAKHARAM AMBRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 39, Warden Road, a Time-keeper in Kasturchand Mills, Ltd. .... Deceased.
DATTATRAYA KRISHNA AMBRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Apprentice in Dyeing Department in Kasturchand Mill, Ltd., the only son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

31st day of March, 1930.
508

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS AND BUSS BODIES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. McKenzie and Co. (1919), Ltd., TO-MORROW) (SATURDAY), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 22|24, Lamington Road, opposite Adam Wylie Hospital, near Lalchimny, the following Cars comprising Willys-Knight, Overland, Wolseley, Standard, Essex, Paige Studebaker, Buick and other well-known 2 and 4 seater Motor Cars, also 3 Brand New Federal Chassis Buss Bodies, Suite Wippet, 1-1|2 tonner, etc.

Cars on view.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

N.B.—The Capitol's trained Orchestra will henceforward play at the Rialto.

Special Mid-Week Change of Programme!

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Wednesday and Friday at 3-30 p.m.

THE LEOPARD LADY
with
JACQUELINE LOGAN.

Here's a mystery picture that combines every essential of enjoyable Screen Entertainment—A Photoplay de Luxe—A production of supreme merit with a new slant and a most unusual Finale.

Also 2 reels Comedy

NEXT SATURDAY.

? ? ?

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

VASHO

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIANS and for the USE OF INDIANS

WASHES.

Cotton clothes quickly without labour.

Research Products Co.,

Alice Building, Hornby Road.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The

Post Box No. 11435, K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW.
Pathe Cinema
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End.)
Phone: 41561
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

COLLEEN MOORE IN

LILAC TIME

with GARY COOPER.
(A Synchronised Film.)
Thrilling scenes of air-fighting with lighter moments of life in the air-force during the war. Withal, a charming love-story. Colleen in one of her most captivating roles.

Also
"STAGE STRUCK" (Cartoon).
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (Topical)

Matinee at 4 P.M.
on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Happiest and Most Enjoyable Entertainment that has so far reached the Screen!

RONALD COLMAN

In his ALL-TALKING triumph

BULLDOG DRUMMOND

From the Popular Novel by "Sapper" that stirred the World.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.

presents

"CLOWNS AT PLAY

Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST MOTHER-STORY EVER SCREENED!

MOTHER MACHREE

WILLIAM FOX SPECIAL PICTURE

WITH
BELLE BENNETT,
NEIL HAMILTON,
VICTOR McLAGLEN.

A SYMBOL OF UNIVERSAL MOTHERHOOD AND A MOVING TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHERS OF MEN!

AN ADDED ATTRACTION
at 6-30 p.m. only.

DELIA VIVIENNE
and
BILLY SHENTON
with
The Piccadilly Girls.

AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST DAY TO-DAY
To see the mighty monumental picture
"Noah's Ark"
Such a glorious magnificent picture you will never see for at least five years!
Let no Man, Woman or Child miss it!
LAST TWO SHOWS ONLY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S. T.)
Book your seats and buy your tickets in advance to avoid disappointment on the last day to-day.
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO
THE MOST PERFECT TALKIE HOUSE.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEES ON SAT., SUN. and MONDAY AT 4 P.M.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
10 PARTS

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take FORMAMINT

By taking a Formamint tablet every hour, you *keep* your throat disinfected all day long. That's why Formamint is so much better than casual gargling. Formamint destroys the disease germs in your mouth and throat—thus curing the Sore Throat and at the same time protecting you against infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Influenza, Tonsillitis, etc.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Talk with Youths, Congress House, 7-30 a.m.

Public meetings: (1) in Suburb at 6-30 p.m. place to be announced, (2) Mandvi, 9 p.m. President Seth Virchand Panachand Shah.

SATURDAY, April 5.

Talk with Volunteers, Congress House, 7-30 a.m.

Public meeting for ladies 3 p.m., Vanita Vishram Hall.

Further programme will be announced later on.

CAPITOL: Ruth Chatterton and Lewis Stone in "Madame X an all talking drama in 10 parts. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Reduced price Matinees at 4 p. m. on Saturday, Sunday and Monday (Ramnavami.)

"THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.: Under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held today (Friday) at 8.30 p. m. (S. T.) at Nagu Sayaji Wadi. Prof. Johri, and Prof. Gharpure and other leaders will speak about the "Present Fight."

AGAKHAN'S BIRTHDAY: In honour of the 53rd Birthday Celebration of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, the President and Office-bearers of the Recreation Club Institute will give a Tea Party on Tuesday, April 8 at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Radio Club.

POSTAL NOTICE: Monday April 7th will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramnavmi".

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Thackersey House, Ballard Pier, and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: The prize distribution of the Annual Sports of the Municipal School children is to take place on Saturday the 5th April at 4.30 p. m. (B. T.) in the compound of the Gilder Tank Municipal School Building, near Panalal Terrace, Grant Road, under the Presidentship of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad.

SMALL POX IN BOMBAY CITY: Cases 27; Deaths 16; Primary Vaccinations 63; Re-vaccinations 292.

POSTAL NOTICE: Pacel Mails for Germany direct per s. s. "Drachenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 8 a. m. on 5th April 1930.

MUSLIM STUDENTS AND POLITICS: Under the auspices of Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam a lecture on "Muslim Students and Politics" will be delivered by Qazi Bard Jalali Editor "Daily Khilafat" on April 6th at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Anjuman's Hall Falkland Road.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ MATUNGA: In connection with the Sri Ramnavami Utsovam being celebrated under the auspices of the above Samaj, there will be a Harikatha on "Nandanar Charitram" by M. S. Kannuswamy and Jalpesan to-day at 8.30 p. m. in the Special Pandal erected for the Utsovam.

Miss Natarajan will give an address on Social Reform in Tamil at 4.30 p. m. after which the Girls of the Gujaratee Girls School. Matunga will give a Garba Performance from 5 to 6 p. m. (Specially for ladies.)

PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY: At the meeting of the Young Muslims' Debating Society to be held on Sunday, the 6th inst. at 10 a. m. (S. T.) in the Society's Hall, Mr. Noorani A. J. will propose "Parents are not responsible for the conduct of their children." Mr. Khatri will oppose the motion. Mr. Noorani A. R. will preside.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.: Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya has arranged a Programme of fortnightly Concerts by well-known Musicians of India to aid the Scientific Study and progress of Indian Music. The Opening Ceremony will be made by Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan Saheb at Hira Bag Hall C. P. Tank, on Monday the 7th day of April 1930 at 4 p. m. (S. T.), when Khan Saheb will give a Concert in Hindustani and Karnatki Music.

BOMBAY GENERAL STRIKE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE: The Secretary, Bombay Citizens General Strike Relief Fund Committee writes:—

Many merchants have promised help and the following sums have been collected so far at the office: B. B. and C. I. Railway Union 246|0|0; V. Krishnan 15|0|0; Narayanlal Bansilal 100|0|0; Nepoo Nensi and Co. 100|0|0; Collection at the Meeting 85|15|6; Collection at the procession 63|0|0; Viram Ladda and Co. Cotton Goods Merchants 31|0|0; Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta 10|0|0; Jagjiwandas 25|0|0. Total Rs. 675||15|6.

BHOPAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, April 1.

A highly successful and well-attended Health and Baby Exhibition was held in the grounds of Ali Manzil, Bhopal, from March 25th to 28th. The opening ceremony was performed by Her Highness Begum-Consort who in her speech mentioned the great interest which Her Highness Begum Mother had always taken in all matters relating to improvement of public health and especially that of mothers and children. Her Highness Begum Mother was unable, on medical advice, to be present, but in the letter read by Her Highness Begum Sahiba, Her Highness expressed her great pleasure in hearing of steps taken by His Highness the Ruler and his Government to ensure the improvement in the health of the public of the Bhopal State. Her Highness hoped that they would make full use of the means afforded them by Government for the furtherance of good health, both of themselves and their children.

The Exhibition consisted of 11 sections 6 of which were devoted to the mother and the baby. In these sections the danger of the neglect and proper manner of ensuring good health were fully emphasised. Three sections were given to food, water and the effects of various pests upon health by means of models and other exhibits. short talks being given on various subjects by stall holders. Open air plays of topical interest were given each day by health visitors of the Delhi Health and Maternity centre. Some very effective displays of physical drill, scout games, etc., were given by the Boy Scouts. Cinema shows were also given daily, the programmes including several health propaganda films. Her Highness the Begum Mother attended the exhibition on the final day and presented the prizes to the winners in the various sections. The success of the Exhibition was mainly due to the keen interest and untiring zeal of Dr. Saiduzzafar Khan, Minister of Public Health and Education, who was loyally supported by an enthusiastic band of doctors and teachers in his Department.

CABARET SHOW AT THE EMPIRE.

Dances And Songs By Piccadilly Co.

At the usual cinema prices, a fresh entertainment has been added at the Empire Theatre from Thursday to Sunday. This is an up-to-date Cabaret show by the Piccadilly Revue Co., headed by Miss Delia Vivienne and Billie Shenton who are appearing in a bright programme of attractive novelty dances and catchy songs by the chorus. accompanied by jazz music of the Piccadilly Band, amidst gorgeous stage settings.

This is in conjunction with the cinema, the new film from Saturday being "West of Broadway" with Priscilla Dean. the noted screen beauty, in the star role. The cabaret programme is at the 6-30 p.m. show only except on Sunday when it will be at both the shows of 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT: The P and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4.30 p. m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 7.30 p. m. the same day.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA: Under the joint auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha and Patidar Stree Mandal a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 5th inst. at Vanita Vishram Hall (Sandhurst Road) at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Pandit Sundarlalji, Swami Anand and others will speak on the present struggle.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE: A Special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 6th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KAPOLE SATYAGRAHIS: A public meeting of Kapole Banias has been convened under the auspices of the Kapole Uvak Mandal to congratulate those Kapole Youths who have enlisted in the coming national struggle. Dr. Jethalal V. Vora has consented to preside. Messrs. Nariman, Maherali and other leaders have consented to speak on the occasion.

The meeting will be held at Hirabaug near C. P. Tank to-day (Friday) at 8.30 p. m.

GERMAN STUDY CLASS: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association (Girgaon Back Road) German Study Classes for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav from Sunday, April 6, 1930. The new classes will begin from 10 a. m. (S. T.) All particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Sec. Y. M. H. A.

"THE LIBERAL OFFENSIVE."

Boycott "Indian Daily Mail."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The appearance of a comet in the firmament is always taken by our astrologers as a bad omen and a presage of evil significance. We do not know, Mr. Editor, if you believe in these astrological signs and portents. There is a good reason for you, however, to believe in them now that a journalistic comet has appeared in the horizon of the Bombay editorial firmament. A comeet is by nature erratic and wayward and its long tail is believed to be full of nebulae. The Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" has come in our local firmament just like a comet and his ways are like those of this peripatetic visitor. There is, of course, as the saying goes, a method in his madness. His abuse of one who is rightly regarded as the greatest man of the world, is not merely proceeding from whimsicality. It is evidently "His Master's Voice" as evidently the Liberal Party wants to follow the same tactics as it did during times of previous political agitation. The public, however, are not concerned with the relations as may subsist between the "Scrutator" and the Liberal Party. They owe a duty to themselves and this they can most easily discharge by adopting the policy of "Hands Off", subscribers not purchasing a copy and advertisers not advertising in that paper. The pressure of public opinion will soon convince your contemporary if it can abuse Gandhiji freely.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI,
D. K. MEHTA,
I. L. DESAI,
P. G. GANESHAN,
M. P. THAKORE,
C. M. THAKORE,
S. V. MANE,
S. C. SUTARIA,
K. M. MADHAVDAS,
G. K. KOTHARE,
C. S. CHANDRI,
D. K. NAIK,
S. M. MODI,
B. R. DESAI,
V. JANI,
N. R. DESAI,
P. N. UPADHYAYA,
S. B. TAMHANE,
C. T. KAPADIA,
B. B. RAOTE,
P. M. KHEDEKAR,
M. N. MAJMUDAR,
L. B. WAGLE,
V. A. JHAVERI,
G. S. SANSARE,
S. P. DALAL,
K. L. DESAI,
W. P. DESAI.

Santa Cruz, April 3.

"TRUTH & INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The gentleman who hides his light under a bushel or rather under the pseudonym of "Scrutator" in your contemporary, the "Indian Daily Mail," is making zealous attempts to leap into fame as an earnest follower of the Sir Chimanlal brand of Liberal creed. He has been attacking Mr. Reginald Reynolds in some of his paragraphs and in one of these he mentions that if he is to have the choice between believing Mr. Ketchum of the "Daily Express" or Mr. Reynolds he will not hesitate for the fraction of a second, viz., his choice will be for the former as against the latter. He advises Mr. Reynolds to be more careful when "he impugnes the veracity of an internationally known and respected journalist." I have before me the issue of the "Daily Express," dated Tuesday, 11th March 1930, which contains at its last page a picture the letter press of which reads: "India's Beauty Queen being crowned and decked with jewels in accordance with the native custom before taking part in a procession through Bombay." Evidently this picture must have been sent to London by this journalist of "international repute," Mr. Ketchum. He evidently forgets that there are no such processions in India of "beauty queens" as they are in some of the European cities. This picture is taken, your readers will be surprised to know, from a film prepared by the Young India Picture Corporation.

Either Mr. Ketchum or some other representative of this "Daily Express" has sent this picture which may be called an entirely faked one to that paper giving the readers there quite a wrong and misleading idea of the Indian events and incidents. It is surely preposterous that a trivial incident from a cinema film is taken up and posted to London to represent in all seriousness India's Beauty Queen who had to be paraded in procession through Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

"NATIONALIST."

BEARDLESS BORAHS EXCOMMUNICATED.

High Court Refuses Interim Injunction.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court yesterday dismissed the application made by five members of the Dawoodi Bohra community for an interim injunction to restrain the Mullaji Saheb (Head Priest) from carrying out his order excommunicating them for marrying without his sanction.

It was stated that they were for many years seeking the sanction of the Mullaji for the marriages, but the latter had withheld it as the bridegrooms refused to keep beards.

The whole issue on which the case turned was whether the Mullaji, before excommunicating the plaintiffs, had given them sufficient opportunity to explain their conduct, and it was shown if this was done.

The controversy about beard which loomed so large in the story, was not an issue in the case, though it was a ground for the Mullaji's refusal to give sanction to the marriage.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICTR DEGRADED.

—:o:—

Stir In Department.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

There has been a great flutter in the Educational Department on account of the treatment meted out to Mr. H. A. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ahmedabad District. He is a very energetic man and has put in more than 25 years of service in the department. He joined the Department in the teaching line where he was regarded as a successful teacher and was transferred to the Inspecting line more than fifteen years back. His work in the line was appreciated by superior officers and he was taken up as Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, as a special case. All along he worked with zeal and energy and at the time of the great war he was sent out on special duty as a touring officer to deliver lantern lectures on the war. Besides this, he was trained as scout master and worked hard to make scouting popular on this side. His work in the Agricultural Exhibition in Ahmedabad was highly commended by the organisers of the Exhibition and he was known to work whole-heartedly in everything he undertook. The department in recognition of his services had taken him up in the B. E. S. and he was drawing a monthly salary of something like 400 rupees including his permanent allowance. It seems however, that he is not in the good graces of the department now and, as a result of certain inquiries against him, the department has degraded Mr. H. A. Desai after twenty-six years of approved service to the grade of an assistant master in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay on Rs. 250 per mensem.

The poor officer has thus been a victim to the caprices of the department and on the verge of retirement he has been put to a great loss financially and in reputation. His place has been given to Mr. G. I. Shah, who was till now personal assistant to the Educational Inspector. The local weekly, the "Praja Bandhu," has quoted the words of Cardinal Wolsey in the case of Mr. H. A. Desai and such an officer can very well say, "Had I served my God as diligently as I have served my Government, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs."

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAING

—:o:—

Timings At Victoria Terminus

Revised timings at Victoria Terminus in force from 15th March last, are as under:—

Trains.	Arrivals.
Lahore Express	6/00
Madras Mail	6/15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	6/45
Delhi & Allahabad and Lucknow Express	7/45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheokl).	8/15
Madras Express	10/15
Poona Mail	10/50
Poona Express Inter and III class	12/25
Nagpur Express	14/15
Punjab Mail	14/45
Poona Express	19/10
Sholapur Express	21/00
Departures.	
Poona Express	7/45
Sholapur Express	8/15
Madras Express	13/00
Poona Express Inter & III class	14/15
Punjab Mail	15/15
Poona Mail	16/00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	16/30
Calcutta Mail (via Chheokl).	21/30
Delhi, Allahabad & Lucknow Express	21/45
Madras Mail	22/30
Nagpur Express	23/00
Lahore Express	23/30

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

An Imposing Show.

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Bombay Presidency Youth League will be formally opened on Saturday next, the 5th instant by the well-known Punjab Leader, Sardar Sardul Singh Gavoshar, a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.

The Jinnah Hall promises one of the chief centres of attraction during the National Week. It particularly behoves all the citizens at this critical juncture in our history, to give ungrudging and unstinted support to the march of India's industry.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY, 4TH APRIL.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

7-0 p.m.—Chimanlal Kasoorchand, Vocal Music.

7-25 p.m.—Bapurao Kotkar, Vocal Music.

8-5 p.m.—Cotton Prices; Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates.

Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices, Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

9-20 p.m.—A Gramophone Interlude.

9-30 p.m.—"Our Book Review" By Daniel Dance Night. The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

11-30 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

Children's Hour (European and Indian) Uncle Mike's Post Box, Birthday Wishes, Auntie Bonnie will tell you all about "The Mad Tea" From "Alice in Wonderland."

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rates.

9-30 p.m.—Master Vasant, Vocal Music.

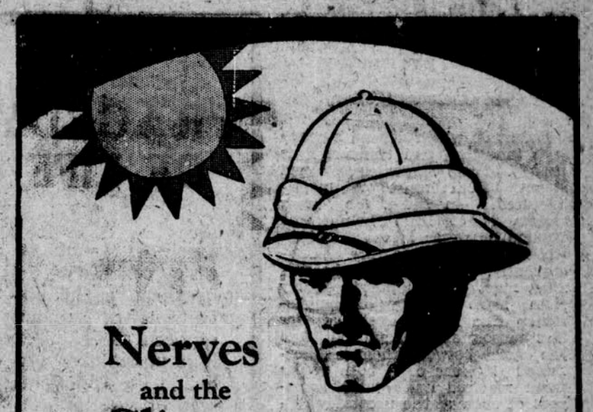
Further List Of Satyagrahis.

Bombay, April 3.

The following is a further list of Bombay's Iron-sides in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence.

371 Sjt. Kantilal Lalbhai Shah.
372 Sjt. Ratilal Valubhai Baxi
373 Sjt. Thaker Liladhar Chaturbhuj Manek.
374 Sjt. Devidas Kurji Mehta Jaffersabadwalla.
375 Sjt. Vasudeo Lachmandas.
376 Sjt. Shankarlal Laxmiram Joshi.
377 Sjt. Ratilal Laxmichand Bhansali.
378 Sjt Kirtilal Hiralal Bhansali.
379 Sjt. Harilal Laxmichandbhai Modi.
380 Sjt. Raghuram Sheshgiri Prabhu.
381 Sjt. Shyamlal Sharma.
382 Sjt. Nanalal J. Ghia.
383 Sjt. Bhawanji Umersi.
384 Sjt. Shamaldas Chakubhai Sheth.
385 Sjt. Babu Bansingh Narayansingh.
386 Sjt. Manilal Juthabhai Doshi.
387 Sjt. Vinayak Ramchandra Modak.
388 Sjt. Hemchand Manchubhai Javeri.
389 Sjt. Dhondu Ganpat Chowan.
390 Sjt. Pandurang Atmaram Parab.
391 Sjt. Shivmurtilal Mahadeoprasad.
392 Sjt. Pandurang Gopal Bal Mahajan.
393 Sjt. Shivtarsingh Ramprasadsingh.
394 Sjt. Nagappa Ramchandra Prabhu.
395 Sjt. Ganesh Balwant Wadgaonkar.
396 Sjt. Hanumantrao Irbham Molla.
397 Sjt. Mansukhlal Trikamji
398 Sjt. Nathu Khalpa. Dave.
399 Sjt. Gordhandar Tricamji Chandrana.
400 Sjt. Sadashiv Mahadeo Ambekar.

Sir A. P. Patro states that the All Party Committee's meeting fixed for April 6 at Bombay has been postponed to April 18.—A. P.



Nerves and the Climate

DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic—because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

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At all Chemists and Bazars.

Feeling better than yesterday . . . . .

. . . . at work again next week!

". . . . Yes, convalescence is very much shorter this time. . . . Drugs were cut out as soon as possible and I was started on Horlick's. . . . Every day it has built up my strength and I have not turned back once. . . . I am feeling stronger and fitter. . . . What's more, the day I started on Horlick's I finished with listless depression." . . . and that is a very typical comment in India to-day!

Horlick's replaces the body wastage due to work in humid swelter and burning sun, builds up bone and tissue, restores vitality, and prevents that weakening which leads to Fever.

There is nothing to distrust in Horlick's. No drugs to give an "effect" of health at the expense of general condition—only the elements of pure concentrated nutriment—a delicious, cooling creamy drink. Get Horlick's to-day.

Obtainable Everywhere. In sealed glass bottles in four sizes.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE POWER QUESTION IN INDIA

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

Power, on which depend a country's industries and transport, is usually of two kinds: electric and steam. Both must be manufactured. In India, the river system is of little help. The volume of water is too erratic; while large falls are rare. Consequently, power, of whatever kind, must derive almost inevitably from some process of combustion. The fuels available for this purpose are coal and oil. And the choice between them is determined by the cost both of the plant required and of the transport of each to the necessary districts. Thus, in Bengal, where coal is plentiful, the consumption of fuel oil is comparatively small. Throughout the west of India, on the other hand, save in the few districts where water-power happens to be available, oil is used almost exclusively for the production of power. At Sukkur, for example, the power necessary for the construction of the largest irrigation scheme in the world is provided entirely by electricity, which is generated by means of oil. The same system will continue to operate the sluices, after the completion of the dam.

The variety of uses to which fuel oil can be, and is being, put in India is almost inexhaustible. It is employed in the mint for the melting of silver and gold, in hotels for laundering and water-heating, in army field-kitchens for cooking, in numerous chemical works for the manufacture of paints, soaps, acids and medicines, in the Bombay shipyards, and in many of the locomotives on the G I P and N W railways. The great Indian steel works at Tatanagar, though situated in a district where coal is found in profusion, consume about two million gallons a year. Nearly all the P. and O. and Lloyd-Triestino ships calling at Bombay are oil-driven, either by means of steam raised by oil-firing, or by internal combustion Diesel engines.

Diesel engines are very largely used up-country, both for agricultural purposes such as the driving of irrigation pumps and in towns for the generation of electricity. For the latter purpose, even in coal-producing districts, these engines provide the cheapest form of power, in cases where the demand for electricity is small as compared with that of a large manufacturing city. If it is found necessary, owing to increase in local population or wealth, to instal a larger power-house, this may be either oil or coal-fired, according to whether oil or coal is more economically transported to the place in question.

Indian industry, public works, shipping, power-houses, and agricultural machinery, consume yearly more than a hundred million gallons of fuel oil. Without the supply of this oil maintained by Burmah-Shell, the whole development of the country would be disastrously retarded. To be able to draw equally upon reserves of coal and oil, for the production of power, is essential to the economic health of any modern state, in which distances are large and water is not available as a substitute.—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 18.*

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1930.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and his seven colleagues on their resignations from the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the coercive imposition of British preference upon India. "Their brave and bold action" the 'Hindustan Times' truly observes, "brings out in the clearest manner possible the absolutely farcical character not only of the much-boosted fiscal convention but of the powers of the Assembly which is euphemistically called India's Parliament." If it has taken Pandit Malaviya and his seven colleagues some more time than others to appreciate the viewpoint of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, we shall content ourselves with the thought that they are now even more disillusioned than they could have been some months ago. Panditji's disillusionment is seen in every word of the following passage in his speech in the Assembly: "Arguments have been exhausted and there is no further need for any advice now. I have been a member of the Legislature for 24 years, but never saw the attitude of the Government so unreasonable as on the question of the Tariff Bill..... I feel there is no use of my party staying in the House any longer. On the other hand they would be guilty of assisting the Government to pass the measure if they stayed in." Indeed there was no room for argument in the Assembly when Government members roundly declared that the Tariff Bill meant no Imperial Preference and no advantage to Britain. There is more candour even in the "Morning Post" which says that "the policy of Imperial Preference is a redeeming feature of the Tariff Bill and that the preference may be an important advantage in the competition between Lancashire and Japan." No wonder that ardent Nationalists like Panditji and Mr. Birla are filled with disgust at Government's hypocrisy.

Let the Government realise, however, that their triumph is going to be short-lived in every sense. We have not yet heard the last word on resignations. With the Government continuing to be defiant of public opinion, with men like Vallabhbhai Patel still in jail, not to speak of the consequences of arresting Gandhiji, it is unthinkable that our elected members in the Assembly will continue to take a complacent view of things. Besides, resigning members like Pandit Malaviya, or Mr. Birla or Mr. Prakasam are hardly likely to remain mere spectators of the national struggle all about them. The Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" is, we hope, wholly right in thinking with regard to the resignations that "the whole movement is part and parcel of the revolutionary movement organised by the Congress and Mr. Gandhi." This hope is strengthened by the following words of the "Hindustan Times": "The resignation of Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues is a victory for Mahatma Gandhi and a defeat for Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. May it be the herald-er of a greater and bigger defeat for the bureaucracy and a bigger and more decisive triumph for the Mahatma, the Congress and the country."

Malaviyaji is not going to let the grass grow under his feet. He contemplates, it is said, organising a nation-wide boycott of foreign cloth of an unprecedented character, not excluding the picketing of foreign cloth shops and burning of voluntarily offered foreign clothes. It is wisely arranged that all this will be done in conjunction with the Congress organisations without in any way distracting the public mind from Gandhiji's campaign. Gandhiji himself will like nothing better than that all those who for one reason or other cannot participate in the salt tax Satyagraha should busy themselves in completing the boycott of foreign cloth which the Congress has already enjoined and started. Every man jailed for picketing a foreign cloth shop will be a most effective propagandist for Swadeshi cloth. It is very encouraging to note that the Bombay Coloured and Printed Piecegoods Merchants' Association has unanimously passed a resolution not to allow members to buy ready or forward goods from importing firms directly or indirectly. The Conference at Surat between Gandhiji and some millowners from Ahmedabad and Bombay is also indicative of the millowners' disposition to make a wise use of the prevalent Swadeshi spirit. By identifying themselves whole-heartedly with the projected campaign of boycott they can serve their own interests as well as those of the nation. It is rumoured that the Finance Member is running down to Bombay to cajole the millowners into standing aloof from the projected boycott. But we cannot believe that the millowners will be so short-sighted and unpatriotic as to betray the country. They cannot be so perverse as to suppose that the Nationalists are in any way hostile to the Indian industry or that Gandhiji's right and humane insistence on preference being given to Khaddar can in the least harm their industry. They will do well to realise that the Khaddar cult itself is a veritable dynamo of the Swadeshi spirit in its purest and humanest form and that, human nature being what it is, for a thousand persons persuaded by Gandhiji to use Khaddar exclusively lakhs are persuaded by him more than by all the millowners to abjure foreign cloth and use only pure Swadeshi mill cloth. It would be a great thing if the millowners could supply pure Swadeshi cloth to these lakhs and millions. The nation wants an immediate and complete boycott of all foreign cloth. Such a boycott obviously needs all the help that Indian mills can afford and also all the help that Charkhas can provide. Even the little takli has its own beneficent function in this crisis and a million taklis, plied in leisure moments, cannot fail to be an appreciable help. Since Khaddar is essential and is yet in a stage of infancy and has to struggle against great odds, it needs all the preference that Gandhiji and his followers demand for it, a million times more preference than has been voted, alas, to British cloth. But Khaddar or mill cloth, the essential point is that India is to be rid of all foreign cloth in the next few months, if not weeks.

COLD DOUCHE

—:o:—

The Tory Press and politicians and a large section of the Liberal Imperialists and the few Liberal journals of influence that have allied themselves with the Tories in making capital out of the Soviet's desire to undermine the influence on the masses of the Priestdom in Russia which acted always in alliance with Tsarism, will be furious with the cold douche administered to them by the MacDonald Government in the Lords debate on Tuesday. Lord Parmoor courteously informed the Archbishop of Canterbury, who raised the question of "oppression of religion in Russia", that he doubted the "accuracy" of the picture of persecution drawn by this pillar of the British Established Church. His declaration of the Labour Government's policy regarding this delicate matter was statesmanlike and should satisfy that section of the British public which is genuinely alarmed concerning the Soviet's ways. He declared: "We will use all our influence in support of religious liberty, but we do not intend, unless conditions attached to the recognition of the Soviet are infringed, severing diplomatic relations or weakening the opportunity thereby afforded of influencing religious conditions in Russia". The fact is, as Mr. Brailsford recently pointed out in a trenchant article in the "New Leader," that out of political policy the British Imperialist Press has been continuously busy magnifying the mass demonstrations in Russia against the priestly class in that country. Lord Ponsonby gave those who raised the debate in the Lords a well-deserved snub when he said that "if the question was to be kept outside politics on the high plane of pure religion, the House of Lords was the wrong place to discuss it." But Noble Lords like Lord Birkenhead and Lord Brentford cannot be expected, of course, to listen to this sensible suggestion when they are consumed with what Lord Ponsonby rightly called in an earlier debate "acute anti-Bolshevik hysteria."

GOOD CHOICE.

—:o:—

We congratulate Mr. Hoosein-bhoy Lalljee on having won the Mayoralty of the City of Bombay by an overwhelming majority at yesterday's election for the post by the members of the Municipal Corporation. The fact that he received 54 votes shows that not only the Nationalist group backed him strongly, but that his pesonal popularity, his well known freedom from communal bias and his long record of civic work did not fail to attract in his favour a number of "Progressive" votes. It is a fortunate coincidence that Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee becomes the Corporation's President at the same time that he is President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. His intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Indian business community and his considerable civic and legislative experience are sure to help him in making his year of Mayoralty a success.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman was thoroughly justified in pointing out at the meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, that the resolution adopted by the Improvement Trust Board requiring the Committee to effect a retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 2,80,000 must be adhered to. As a question of principle, it is not for a subordinate body to dispute the decision of a higher one and the attempt of Mr. Delves, fortified by certain interjectory remarks of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, to raise a bugbear in the minds of the members that retrenchment was impossible, was, to say the least, ridiculous. His threat of resignation, which ultimately turned out to be a request for leave, prior to retirement, is hardly consonant with the high sense of responsibility which an officer of his position is expected to possess. Nobody is indispensable in this world and public institutions have to be carried on with the assistance of the best technical advice available, but they founder soon on financial rocks when they forget the wise dictum that a "Corporation" or a "Trust" as well as an individual must cut its coat according to its cloth. There is considerable room for retrenchment in the Improvement Trust's expenditure, if the luxuriant growth of "tall poppies" is stopped and rigid economy exercised.

BOMBAY PUBLIC ACTIVITIES FUND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence which appeared in your issue of the 27th and 28th ultimo under the signature "Audax" and "Simplex" respectively, I have to request you to publish this letter giving the following facts:—

A circular was sent round to me wherein it was suggested that an amount of the sum standing to the credit of the above Fund should be handed over to the "Indian Daily Mail". As it is some months now since I saw the circular, I do not recollect whether the suggestion was for handing over one sum or different sums or whether it was made by Mr. J. B. Petit or by Mr. Ratansi Morarji, my two co-members of the Committee, but one of the above two gentlemen made the proposal and the other supported it. On this circular I expressed my disapproval of this suggestion and remarked that I did not agree to this use being made of the amount or amounts in question. Soon after this, I learnt that the Imperial Bank of India with whom the securities are lodged would not give them over to the above two gentlemen, unless they produced my signature as a co-accountholder. As I did not give any such signature, I remained under the impression, that no funds passed from this account to the "Indian Daily Mail", till I learnt from "Simplex" in your issue of the 27th March that, that was not the case. I then wrote to the Imperial Bank of India enquiring, whether it was a fact that securities from this Fund had been withdrawn, and if so, how they were parted with by the Bank without my signature. To this I have received a reply stating that the securities held in this account were payable to any two of the account-holders and that securities of Rs. 14,600/- were withdrawn and sold under the instructions of Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and Jehangir Bomanji Petit. I have this day sent in my resignation as a member of this Committee.—Yours, etc.

DINSHAW PETIT.

April 3.

A FOOLISH SUICIDAL MOVE.

LET US NOT BE IRRITATED.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

The broadcasting by the Associated Press of the news item concerning the "Indian National Anti-Revolutionary Party" is not without meaning and requires to be noticed. Some days ago I knew of it and was able to get a fuller statement than the A. P. appears to have broadcast but I decided to ignore it even as I ignored Maulana Shaukat Ali's (undelivered) Chota Kabarastan speech. Now the officious solicitude of the A. P. I. gives it some importance. This is clearly a repetition of bureaucratic tactics to which we have been accustomed. Whenever Government have been asked to do anything for the so-called 'untouchables," their stereo-typed reply has been that they cannot go in advance of public opinion, but whenever the national demand has to be opposed, certain officials never fail to exploit the miserable lot of these down-trodden classes. They are used, to quote the phrase which was used by General Booth Tucker, as the sheet-anchor whenever officialdom have to face a veritable storm in the national affairs of India. When Lord Birkenhead wanted to make out his point that no Hindu could be appointed to the Simon Commission His Lordship said no Hindu could represent "Sixty million untouchables," but when Dr. Solanki asks why Government do not recruit Mahars to the ranks of the Police service. Government have no hesitation to reply that they cannot go ahead of public opinion (vide page 13 of the 13th list of questions and answers of the last Session of the Bombay Council.) When the visit of the Prince of Wales was boycotted by Hindus and Muslims, emissaries were sent out to collect poor members of these wronged classes to welcome him. Instances of such exploitation can be cited "ad infinitum". Now Government are again face to face with a crisis and some officials are, therefore, showing officious solicitude for the so-called untouchables.

ANTI-NATIONAL.

The so-called manifesto contains untruths and half-truths besides being contaminated by an anti-national spirit. Between the Indian National Congress and the bureaucracy ruling India the former body has upheld equality, while the latter has not seldom upheld privileges, buttressed caste and consolidated Chaturvarna. Government seldom take their officers to task for their failure to do justice to the so-called untouchables and have even indirectly justified that failure. The Indian National Congress stands for equality of every man and woman in India.

The movement set on foot by Messrs. Kamble, Ghatge and Patade is suicidal and foolish. The Indian National Congress cannot actively take up the Satyagraha for entering Hindu Temples, because the right to enter a temple is not a secular civil right. The Indian National Congress can only support it as much as the Guruka Bagh struggle. To mention Mahatma Gandhi's so-called apathy towards temple-entry as the basic grievance for the grandiose organisation were comic, were it not tragic at this moment. These three ought at least to read the accounts of Mahatma Gandhi's March, which they appear to have failed to do. Having to take this anti-national move seriously owing to the advertisement by the A. P. I., I have no hesitation to say that the "Depressed" classes as such cannot be identified with it. I have been an humble worker in the cause of these "depressed" classes. Thanks to my association with Mr. A. V. Thakkar, I have since 1913 ceased to treat anyone as an untouchable. I know numerous individuals of these classes. Though I cannot claim any representative capacity, I have enough knowledge and right to say publicly that the "depressed" classes as such have not the mentality embodied in this organisation.

SUICIDAL STEP.

It is necessary to say this because I know it will be used as a peg by those numerous gentlemen within the Indian National Congress, who have opposed Mahatma Gandhi in his efforts to identify the Independence movement with the removal of untouchability. Our National Movement, as led by Mahatma Gandhi, is basesd on love. Mahatmaji expects to move even the stony bureaucracy by love. "A fortiori" we must not be irritated by this suicidal step of a few sincere but excited members of the "depressed" classes. In our work of removing the numerous disabilities, under which these poor unlucky men are labouring, we of the Indian National Congress must go on without a moment's hesitation. Wrongs have have done by the so-called high castes and we must practise penance if we want to have God with us in our National fight. As to-day so-called untouchable Hindus are practising Satyagraha for asserting Hindu rights and are not renouncing Hinduism, similarly shall we find our downtrodden brethren join in the National Satyagraha if only we refuse to be angry with the Poona trio and attempt to win them over with our love.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

HOW TO MEET G. M. C.'s CHALLENGE.

(BY DR. PURSHOTAMDAS T. PATEL.)

The non-recognition of Indian medical degrees by the British Medical Council has brought to the fore the question of taking in this country constructive measures first to meet the situation created immediately; and also to establish a scheme for graduate and post-graduate medical education and research suitable to India. Looking to the history of medical education in India every one knows that like general education it was started by the East India Company very early to train assistants for its superior medical service officers recruited from England and also for practising amongst the general population. Only the diplomas and certificated were given first and then later when the Universities were constituted, the medical colleges were taken up by them and they began to give Licenses which later were turned into degree of M.B.B.S.

SLAVISH IMITATION.

At these colleges medical education was based on the slavish imitation of the British system, but with this difference that they were manned by the paid officers of the Indian Medical Service and not by the honorary workers as they are in Great Britain. The whole system of course was subservient to the exigencies of the Government and Military Service and naturally no progress was made either in the system of medical education or research to keep abreast of the times. Here and there some officers of the service did some work of importance but even they complained about the system which was not conducive to permanency and interest in the work undertaken. Had Indians been free to develop their own medical education they would have made similar progress as in Japan and other countries. Some of the Indian medical men who took British degrees and saw the progress in the medical world outside like late Dr. Bahadurji complained about the system, but their was a cry in the wilderness. The majority of the Indian medical profession produced by the old methods were apathetic towards their rights and uninterested in medical progress outside India; it is only during and after the war that the eyes of the Indian medically after they were given temporarily at least more opportunities in the shape of responsible posts and practical work.

OPPOSITION OF VESTED INTERESTS.

When Indians began to secure British degress in larger numbers and began to compete with the I.M.S. Officers not only in the Service but outside also, opposition came specially from the interested quarters. An instance of this opposition is the fact that a few years ago the London University did not recognise the L. M. and S. of the Bombay University for its matriculation and to study further for its medical degrees one had to pass the London Matric or similar examination. Then came the general revison of the medical curriculum in Great Britain to keep abreast with other countries, and the consequent demand of the B. M. C. to revise the curriculum of the Indian Universities if their degrees were to continue to receive recognition there. In view of the recruitment of the I.M.S. in England and also in the interest of students proceeding there for further studies this demand was fulfilled 'in toto' by the Indian Universities and some like Punjab and Calcutta extended the period of medical studies after matriculation upto 7 or 8 years while in Bombay we fought hard and kept 6 1/2 years on the lines of the curriculum of the London University. The B.M.C. was not satisfied and the inspection of examinations by the inspectors of B.M.C. followed. This was also allowed by the Indian Universities till some satisfactory

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

A Delusion.

The comments of the British Press on the report of the Shaw Committee of Inquiry into the Palestine disturbances are an indication of the deluded belief held by all the political parties in Britain that it is possible for that country to continue to administer Palestine as a mandatory without meeting the Arab demand for genuine self-government. The "Times" pins its faith to "a clear re-statement of the terms of the mandate and of the policy by which it is to be carried out in practice." It is evident from the interview Dr. Weizmann, the Zionist leader, gave to a British journal regarding the Jewish attitude to the report, that the only policy which the Palestine Jews will welcome is one which continues to favour them. Even the "Manchester Guardian" which could have been expected to take a less doctrinaire view falls in line with the Tory Press when it says that "the suspicion that the administration can be bullied into concession or deflected by political cajolery must be banished once for all." The Palestine Arabs who have sent a deputation to England know now that negotiations for a satisfactory settlement of their claims are bound to prove futile.

Truth About Resignations.

The Director of Information, according to whose "latest information" only 74 Patels had "handed in" their resignations", will find it hard to explain that by now that number has more than trebled and that in the Surat District alone the resignations of village officers number 170. He also stated that "with a few exceptions all the villages affected are on the line of Mr. Gandhi's march". Mr. Mahadeo Desai now points out in "Young India" that "the Patels of 66 villages in Bardoli Taluka have resigned and they are nowhere near the line of Mr. Gandhi's march" and that in the Olpad Taluka the Patels of 42 villages have resigned, though only four of the villages are on the line of Mr. Gandhi's march." It is possible that the Director will still attribute these resignations to intimidation. But he will do well to read Mr. Mahadeo Desai's article pointing out that several of the Patels have not only resigned, but have contributed to the Satyagraha Fund. The best thing that the Director can do is to say with the correspondent of the "Times of India": "What if so many Patels have resigned. Only a few Talatis have followed their example." But let us wait and see.

Prohibition Propaganda in U. P.

A Committee of the U. P. Excise Advisory Board is reported to have requested all the municipalities and District Boards in the Province "to enquire what steps, if any, have been taken by your Board in accordance with the views of Mahatma Gandhi and other social reformers against the use of intoxicants and whether and to what extent your Board would be prepared to assist directly in the furtherance of a propaganda in favour of total abstinence." As the Committee and the Excise Advisory Board seem to be both predominantly non-official bodies, their attempts to carry on a vigorous prohibition propaganda may be presumed to be sincere. But as the Board, like most other Excise Boards, is only advisory, there is every danger of its most effective recommendations being turned down by the Government. Never-the-less, if the Board and the Local Bodies and Congress Committees make common cause they can do much in spite of official indifference or hostility. In no case should non-official propaganda be allowed to be slackened on the pretext of the whole question being under the joint consideration of officials and non-officials.

Afridis Kiss National Flag.

Nothing is more gratifying about the progress of the Satyagraha movement than the enthusiastic co-operation of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Nationalists in the Punjab and the N.-W. Frontier Province, all striving earnestly to further the movement. Numerous public meetings are being held under the auspices of the Congress in both the provinces and are being addressed by leaders of all communities. According to the Free Press, a huge public meeting was held last week at Kohat under the auspices of the local Congress Committee when Pir Sainshah, the President of the Committee, presided. Several Muslim speakers urged the audience to help the Congress movement and maintain perfect communal harmony. Touched by the appeal, it is reported, the Afridis, who had attended in large numbers, kissed the National Flag and many of them became members of the Frontier Youth League.

His Delusion.

Insurance Doctor: "Any insanity in the family?"

Mrs. Suffragist: "Well, no—only my husband imagines he is the head of the house."

"AN ENGLISH WELLWISHER OF INDIA."

Convert To Hinduism In A Cheating Charge.

STORY OF HOW BENGALI WIDOW WAS INDUCED TO PART MONEY.

The case in which W. H. R. Murray, who describes himself as an Arya Samajist and an M.D. of London, stands charged with cheating Mrs. Bose, a Bengali widow, in respect of about Rs. 40,000, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused came to India in February, 1928, with a view to establish an Indian National Industries Company, which was duly registered in July 17, 1928. The Indian National Industries Company was to have four directors, each of whom was to be the holder of 40 shares of Rs. 25 each. Five rupees were to be paid by allotment, and the rest in instalments of Rs. 7-8; when called for. A prospectus was issued, showing a preliminary expense of Rs. 5,000. Actually, the accused was alleged to have spent Rs. 6,000 and odd.

"A WEALTHY ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.'

The accused went back to England after floating the company. He returned in February, 1929, by the "Kaiser-i-Hind". On board the ship, he met the complainant to whom he told, that he was a Hindu, and a well-wisher of India. He further represented that he was a very wealthy man, having estates in England, a house in Kent, called "Cherry Palm," a house in Hampstead, and one in Princess Gardens. He also stated that he was transferring his money to India, for the promotion of his Indian business.

The accused was then alleged to have asked her to become a director in the National Indian Industries Company. Although only Rs. 5 per share had to be paid, according to the prospectus, at the commencement, she was made to pay the full value of the 40 shares necessary to become a director. In this way she was induced to pass a cheque for Rs. 1,000.

LOAN OF £42.

As they were nearing Bombay, the accused told her that he was in monetary difficulties and asked for a loan of £42, which she advanced. The accused was further alleged to have represented to her that one Captain Blunt and one Ashby were the directors of his firm. Captain Blunt was described as a University man, who was engaged to be married to the daughter of the Governor of Ceylon, and was also about to enter Parliament.

Continuing, Mr. Thanawalla said, that the accused further induced her to part with Rs. 15,000. She then spoke to him about her War Bonds. The accused took her to the Bombay branch of the Imperial Bank and drafted a telegram to the bank at Calcutta, authorizing the bank there to sell her bonds, valued at Rs. 25,000 and to remit the money to Bombay, to be credited to the accounts of the Indian National Industries Company.

"MONEY TRANSFERRED TO SISTER MONECA."

The accused was the chief director of the company and as such, he had accounts with the Central Bank. The money advanced by the complainant was invested in the Central Bank, and credited to the accounts of the Indian National Industries Company. Shortly after the accused was alleged to have drawn a cheque for Rs. 20,000 on the Central Bank and deposited it in his own account. The same day, he was stated to have sent about Rs. 17,000 by telegraphic transfer to the Chartere Bank in London, giving instructions that the amount be transferred to one Sister Moneca, who had nothing to do with the company.

NAPIER CAR PURCHASED.

Later, he was alleged to have drawn a cheque for £1,000 from the company's accounts in the Central Bank, sent the amount to England in the name of one Ashby, who was represented to be the manager of the London branch of the Indian National Industries Company. The accused was later found to have drawn £500 from the Midland Bank, where he had his accounts. Out of that a luxurious Napier car was bought, and about £40 were utilized in a concern called the Cernoline Limited, with which, he was connected.

The complainant was then examined by Mr. Thanawalla.

She stated that she met the accused on board the "Kaisar-i-Hind." He approached her one afternoon, and introduced himself as a well-wisher of India. He had been converted to Arya Samajist faith and was wearing the sacred thread. He expressed his intention to start several industries in India, as he believed that the salvation of India lay in her industries. He further told her that he utilized 30 per cent. of the interest he derived from his concern, for social service and philanthropic work in India. He spoke to her about the Indian National Industry Company, and gave a prospectus to her. He further stated that he would invest the sale proceeds of all his properties in the Indian National Industries Company. He practically invited her to become a director, and she passed a cheque for Rs. 1,000 on Friday's, as the directors' fee.

EDUCATING INDIA.

She added that Captain Blunt was represented by the accused, as one of the directors of the company. Captain Blunt was on board the ship, but she got very little chance of speaking to him, as the accused contrived to keep him away from her. The accused further told her that his idea was to spread education in India by means of the film industry. After she had advanced him about Rs. 40,000 she asked from him a statement of accounts. As it was not satisfactory, her suspicions were aroused and she lodged a complaint with the police on November 19.

A view shewing the laying of foundations for the Sukkur Barrage. Great banked enclosures are formed in the middle of the Indus for this purpose. On the left can be seen a part of the foundation already laid. Above appear some of the sluice-gates under construction. See article on Burmah-Shell on page 6.

IRISH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Cosgrave Reelected President.

DE VALERA DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 2.

Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Irish Executive Council to-day after the defeat of De Valera by 93 votes to 54 and Mr. O'Connell (Labour by 78 votes to 13.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF IRISH FREE STATE.

—:o:—

Mr. Cosgrave Re-elected.

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected by 80 votes to 65.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST PIR OF PAGARO.

—:o:—

A False Report Contradicted.

KARACHI, April 2.

The case against the Pir of Pagaro or the Pir of Rohri as he is more commonly called, opens at Sukkur to-morrow though another adjournment seems likely. The report in certain newspapers that the Pir will not defend himself and attributing to him the statement that "Swaraj will come when I go to jail" is strenuously denied by his followers in Sind. Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, Barrister of Karachi and some Sukkur pleaders have been engaged to defend the Pir.

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi recalls that an ancestor of the Pir of Pagaro named Saidullah Shah came from Arabia and settled near Rohri 400 years ago. He is regarded by Mahomedans as a saint and his golden tomb to which thousands of Moslems from all parts of Western India go in homage still exists. The Pirs of Pagaro have many lakhs of followers.—A.P.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

No More Luxuries.

LONDON, April 3.

Canberra.—Prime Minister Scullin announces drastic measures to curtail imports of luxury, some of which will be prohibited and others rationed. Fifty per cent supertax will be imposed on others including beer, spirits, matches, textile piecegoods, felt, furs, clothing containing cotton, silk, artificial silk or admixture of wool and other fibers.—Reuter.

THE FIRST MARTYRS.

—:o:—

32 Volunteers Arrested.

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA, April 3.

Satyagraha has been started. Sjt. Karkare and 32 other volunteers have been arrested.

GANDHIJI AT NAVSARI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMP, NAVSARI, April 3.

Mahatmaji arrived this night at 8 when he was received with great enthusiasm. Like Surat hundreds of people came from morning to night from nearing villages and towns for "darshan" of the Saint of Sabarmati. The city was beautifully decorated and people awaited Mahatmaji's arrival hours before. The roads were bedecked with flags, arches and evergreens. The route by which Mahatmaji was to pass was lined by hundreds of men hours before and the shops, houses, balconies and windows were overcrowded by men, women and children. Dandi has been the scene of pilgrimage and people in numbers are going to visit the place from morning to night.

YOUTH LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

DR. KHANDUBHAI DESAI.

Sequel To Navsari Conference.

SURAT, April 3.

Information has been received from Navsari that Dr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Navsari Youth League was arrested.

Dr. Khandubhai Desai is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Navsari Municipality. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat Youth Conference held at Navsari under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman last month.

It is believed his arrest is in connection with his speech at the Conference as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
Remember Your Country In Your Purchases.
The Youth League.
BE PERFORMED BY
SWADESHI BAZAR
Commences on Saturday, 5th April at 6 p. m. at the Jinnah Hall
OPENING CEREMONY TO
SARDAR SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.
Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SWADESHI ENTHUSIASTS.

CALCUTTA WELCOMES SEN-GUPTA.

—:o:—

Great Ovation Given.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Calcutta accorded its Mayor Mr. Sen Gupta a right royal reception on his arrival at 2-30 p.m. to-day from Rangoon after serving his 10 days imprisonment.

From 12 o'clock people in thousands and students in procession shouting "Bandematram" wended their way towards the Outram Ghat from different parts of the City and by 2 p.m. the Ghat and the approaches to it were a seething mass of humanity to greet the first citizen of Calcutta.

As the steamer was sighted cries were raised by the crowd. Mr. Sen Gupta came out on the deck and received greetings with folded hands. As he alighted on the pontoon he was profusely garlanded and taken in procesion to the Corporation Hall.

At the Corporation Gate, the Mayor was received by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Razak who garlanded him, and numerous other councillors and officers of the Corporation.

A huge crowd invaded the Corporation building which resounded with frequent shouts of "Senguptaki Jay."

The Mayor came out and received an ovation. Reception was then held in the Corporation Council room.—Free Press.

HOW TO MAKE SALT.

Simple Processes Explained.

THE SATYAGRAHA PUBLICITY.

Bulletine issued from Vile Parle Camp says:—

Salt may be manufactured either from sea-water or salt-earth.

If you use salt-earth, put in a small quantity of water so as just to dissolve all salts therein. Practically it has now become a concentrated solution of salt (brine). The process, thereafter, is as that for sea-water. Instead of taking the water from sea, if it is taken from a small pit, freshly dug near the sea-shore, the quantity of salt will be greater, and the solution will have less impure matter.

UTENSILS.

The following utensils may be used for preparing salt; that mentioned first, being better than the one following it:—

(1) China, glass, or enamelware.

(2) Earthen-ware which has been kept in for sometime and dried.

(3) Wooden dish with or without paint.

(4) Earthen or clean iron pots, when the salt is to be manufactured by heating over fire.

Use as shallow vessel as possible, such as pans or dishes.

The use of copper, brass, zinc-plated and aluminium vessels is undesirable.

PROCESSES.

Filtration:—Allow the sea-water to stand for about 15 or 30 minutes, so that dirt and all suspended matter settles down. Then gently filter the transparent liquid through a filter paper or a piece of closely woven Khadder. This will give you white salt.

Evaporation:—This liquid when evaporated will give salt which can be safely consumed. It will be finer than that used ordinarily in the mofussil.

The evaporation may be done either by boiling or by sun's heat, or by simply allowing it to stand in hot place, such as by the side of the oven or hearth, whilst cooking. If evaporation is resorted to, and the quantity is sufficient, remove the crystals, as they begin to form.

Solar evaporation will give crystaline salt, boiling will give a powder. The latter is, however, a little more costly, but not as costly as the bafaar taxed salt.

In both cases do not evaporate the water completely but throw away a small quantity of the solution, at the end. It contains magnesium and other salts in the sea-water.

If you suuspend by a piece of thread a small crystal of salt in the manufacture by solar evaporation, you will get better crystals.

In heating, it is desirable you shake the liquid now and then to hasten evaporation.

REFINED SALT.

If you want very fine salt which will not melt in wet weather, follow one of the following processes:—

(1) Redissolve the above salt in a very small quantity of pure water, let it evaporate off slowly. Remove the crystals as they are formed, and throw off the last portion of the liquid.

(2) Take sea-water as you get. Add just a pinch of washing soda (sodium carbonete) to 30 tolas of sea-water. Stir it well, and allow it to stand for about an hour, until you see a precipitate at the bottom. Remove the solution in another vessel so that the precipitate is not disturbed. Then evaporate it by any of the processes mentioned above.

The exact amount of sodium carbonate required can be found by experiment, as it will depend upon the strength of the solution used.

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Cathedral Old Boys And The Rest Draw.

—:o:—

The Rest Ranwar and the Cathedral Old Boys divided the honours in their encounter yesterday when each side scored once. A quarter of an hour after play had commenced C. Brown put the Old Boys ahead, a combined movement on the part of the forward line being responsible for the opportunity. D'Silva, the centre-half of the Rest received a nasty injury, which necessitated his removal from the field. Play proceeded somewhat in favour of the ex-students, but nothing further resulted from much hard pressure before half-time.

After the interval D'Silva returned and helped the defence. The Bandra boys equalised through Fonseca who bat the goal-keeper with a hard drive. No further scoring resulted in spite of extra time, the defenders holding the mastery till the end. The game will be re-played on Saturday at 4-15 p.m.

A letter appeared in our evening contemporary criticising the choice of players as referees in the tournament. There is much force in the criticism and the Managing Committee ought to appoint men, who are non-players, without further delay. The present system has caused much dissatisfaction, and the Committee would find itself in a quandry if some teams took exception to the appointed referees.

The teams were:—

CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CONNON OLD BOYS.

Haskell Goal: Veevers and Kelly Backs: R. Brown, Spilling and Temple-Murray Halves: Short, Carey, C. Brown, Veal and S. Murray Forwards.

THE REST RANWAR.

Joseph Goal: Vandrine and Berriman Backs: Charles D'Silva and Archie Halves: Baptista, Perry, Fonseca Godinho and Victor Forwards.

Referees: Messrs D. Kapadia and Nagporewalla.

To-Day's Match: 5-30 p.m.

Kolhapur Infantry v. Bombay University.

CONCLUDING DAY, OF KOLHAPUR. MEETING.

—:o:—

Favourites Fail Again.

Backers again failed to hold their own at Kolhapur yesterday for only two favourites obliged.

The Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup was won by the much improved Certainly in the colours of S. S. Akkasaheb. The remaining places were also filled by Kolhapur owned horses.

Collector maintained an unbeaten record when he made the Novice Plate his own this being his third win in three attempts.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs

SA'EE 9-2 Barnett 1
BRITISH LION 7-12 McQuade 2
TAJ BIBI 8-11 Khalil 3
NADIM 9-9 Obaid 4

Not run:—Jalal 8-12.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-12. Places Rs. 3-12, 5-8 and 4

THE SHIROL PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 1-4 miles

LANG 8-12 Obaid 1
SHARIFIYAH 8-10 Khalil 2
BULBUL HAZAR 7-9 McQuade 3
MALIK BEG 8-3 Rankin 4

All ran.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 10-4, 11, 8-12

THE NOVICE PLATE—Distance 1 mile

COLLECTOR 9-3 Black 1
SHEKIB 8-9 Thompson 2
BAJI 8-11 Barnett 3
RAINBOW 8-11 Hoyt 4

Not run:—Wadya Beg 8-9

Tote pad:—Win Rs. 7-12. Places Rs. 2-12, 3-4 and 2-12

THE SHIROL PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1-4 miles

WAALIM 8-4 Townsend 1
GOLDEN EAGLE 7-12 Ryland 2
YAFAR 8-10 Barnett 3
ALEXANDER 8-3 Devasingh 4

All ran

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-12. Places Rs. 8-4, 9-12 and Rs. 9-4

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs

NASH NASH 7-7 Thompson 1
STAR OF KOLHAPUR 9-5 Brace 2
KHALIL PASHA 9-3 Barnett 3
ELWARDH 8-8 Hoyt 4

Not run:—Rainbow 8-9 and Ahmed 7-10

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40-8. Places Rs. 11-12, 8, 5-12

THE SHRI SHAHU MAHARAJA MEMORIAL CUP—Distance 1 1-4 miles

CERTAINLY 9-8 Barnett 1
SHIVANIVAS 9-9 Obaid 2
INDIAN STAR 9-12 Brace 3
RAM 8-12 Clarke 4

All ran

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4. Places Rs. 2-12, 4-8 and 5

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

TINDER GEE 9-9 Townsend 1
FOUR SQUARE 9-2 Howell 2
ROSEATE AIR 6-12 Clarke 3
ECLAIR 9-4 Obaid 4

Not run:—Jayakumari 7-10 and Shanawaz 7-6

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 5-8, 7-12 and Rs. 3-12

AUSTRALIAN TEST TEAM PLAY ALL CEYLON.

—:o:—

Polished Display By Porsford.

Cricket fans of Ceylon had an opportunity of seeing the Australian Test Match Team in action when they broke journey at Colombo. A strong All Ceylon XI was chosen to give battle to the Commonwealth cricketers and an interesting day's cricket was witnessed.

The cricket was in good order in spite of over-night rain. The visitors had first knock and treated onlookers to a fine display of cricket. Ponford gave a polished display, his inning of 62 being characterised by hand driving and fine all round play. Bardman and Woodful recorded 40 and 54 respectively. The whole side was out for 233. Kelaart bowled well for the home team, taking 6 wickets for 65 runs. Rain took a hand when all Ceylon went into bat an hour's play realized 52 runs for the loss of one wicket.

The following are the scores:—

Australians 233 (Ponsford 82, Woodful 54) Ceylon 52 for 1 wicket (Albert not out 25, Gunesken 14) not out.

S. I. R. CONSPIRACY CASE.

—:o:—

Deputation To Wait On Madras Governor.

MADRAS, April 2.

It is understood that a deputation headed by Dr. Besant, including Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Swami Venkatachellam Chetty and Mr. A. Ranganadha Mudaliar will wait on His Excellency the Governor of Madras to appeal to him to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence of the prisoners in the South Indian Railway Conspiracy case.—Free Press.

AEROPLANE CONFISCATED.

—:o:—

Pilot Taken Into Custody.

LONDON, April 3.

New York.—Aeroplane presented to Mendell and Reinhart after their refuelling endurance flight has been confiscated and Mendell who was within taken into custody by Mexican customs officials on the border of Lower California on a charge of conspiring to smuggle Japanese into the country by means of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

SAJAN & Co.
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SOVIET BRITISH DEBT CLAIMANTS.

—:o:—

Question In House Of Commons.

RUBGY, April 2.

Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons whether he had yet urged upon the Soviet Ambassador the rights of British claimants upon the Soviet Government and pressed for recognition and settlement of debts due to them. Mr. Dalton Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied in the affirmative. He said the object of the negotiations now proceeding was to agree upon suitable machinery for consideration of these claims. It was hoped that present stage of negotiations would be competed before Easter, and he would be able to make statement.—B. O. W.

WORLD'S AIR SPEED RECORD.

—:o:—

No More Attempts To Be Made.

RUBGY, April 2.

Under-Secretary for Air, Mr. Montagu, stated in reply to a question that no further attempts on world's air speed record were at present contemplated. High speed air craft were being used for research purposes.—B. O. W.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, returned this afternoon from Rangoon. He was received by his wife, his two sons and a large crowd.—A. P.

"PRODUCE PROOFS."

—:o:—

Lord Lytton On India's Future.

LONDON, April 1.

The popular weekly "Ideas" publishes an important interview with Lord Lytton, ex-Governor of Bengal on the Indian situation. Says Lord Lytton: Britain is determined to establish representative institutions in a federated India, if she could do so, without asking the authority of the Central Government and without sacrificing the interests of minority communities. Britain will not be turned aside by cries of those who are making no secret of their hostility to Britain. Britain is engaged in building up a constitutional edifice, and when she is sure of the foundation and the walls are secure, she will put on the roof. Those who wish to see the progress in constitution building is accelerated must produce proof of the solidarity of what has already been built, and retarding the progress is to demonstrate either that the foundations are unsound or walls are inadequate to support.—Free Press.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

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MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO COMMENCE ON 6th APRIL.

Mahatmaji's Call To Action.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

This will be in the readers' hands on Thursday, 3rd instant. If there is no previous cancelling, they all may regard this as the word from me that all are free and those who are ready are expected to start mass civil disobedience regarding the salt laws, as from 6th April.

Let me gather up what has been said in these pages at various times.

The only stipulation for civil disobedience is perfect observance of non-violence in the fullest sense of the term.

Mass civil disobedience means spontaneous action. The workers will merely guide the masses in the beginning stages. Later the masses will regulate the movement themselves.

Congress volunteers will watch developments and render aid wherever needed. They will be expected to be in the forefront.

Volunteers may not take sides in any communal quarrels.

Wherever there is a violent eruption, volunteers are expected to die in the attempt to quell violence.

Perfect discipline and perfect co-operation among the different units are indispensable for success.

If there is true mass awakening, those who are not engaged in civil disobedience are expected to occupy themselves and induce others to be engaged in some national service such as Khadi work, liquor and opium picketing, foreign cloth exclusion, village sanitation, assisting the families of civil resistance prisoners in a variety of ways.

Indeed if there is a real response about civil resistance regarding the salt tax, we should by proper organisation secure boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi and secure total prohibition. This should mean a saving of 91 crores per year, and supplementary work for the millions of unemployed. If we secure these things, we cannot be far from Independence. And not one of these things is beyond our capacity.—"Young India."

TRUTH ABOUT THE RESIGNATIONS.

All Voluntary: No Intimidation.

Now that the civil disobedience campaign has begun to make itself felt to the extent of compelling the Governor of Bombay to run up to Delhi to interview the Viceroy, the publicity department of Government is bestirring itself to stem, as far as it may be possible, the tide of devastation that threatens the very foundations of Government. 'There is no truth in these resignations', 'only one resignation has been so far received', 'most of these resignations are the result of intimidation and coercion'—these were the items of news distributed from day to day by the loyalist press. But the 'latest information' received by the Director of Information "shows that one Talati and 74 Patels have handed in their resignations." The loyalist press had better hasten to insert the correction prominently in their truthful columns. The Government communique goes on to state that "a number have since asked permission to withdraw their resignations and others of those who have nominally resigned are carrying on as usual." What is the number in each case, one might like to ask, and where is the evidence with the names of the retractors? "In very few cases have the resignations of the Patels been voluntarily given." Where again is the evidence? And why are not the intimidators proceeded against under the Penal Code which prescribes penalties for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty? Obtaining resignations by intimidation is certainly worse than obstruction. "Some Patels", the communique states, "have repudiated their signatures stating that they never signed any document." Who are they, we are tempted to ask again. The communique concludes: "With a few exceptions, all the villages affected are on the line of Mr. Gandhi's march." How many exceptions? Why not publish the names of villages and also the names of Patels who have either repudiated or withdawn their signatures?

PERSONAL ENQUIRIES.

During the Bardoli Satyagraha the public came to know very well the mendacious nature of all the official and 'loyalist' propaganda, and no amount of it will now deceive it. But those anxious to acquaint the public with the truth of these resignations had better take note of the following facts obtained not in a Bombay newspaper office but by personal enquiries in the villages themselves. The largest number of resignations have been from the Bardoli taluka in Surat district. The Patels of 66 villages in the taluka have resigned and they are nowhere near the 'line of Mr. Gandhi's march' as any map of Gujarat will show. Second on the list is Olpad taluka, with resignations of Patels of 42 villages and 2 talatis who have several villages in their charge. Only 4 of the 42 villages are on the 'line of Mr. Gandhi's march'. The Patels of 19 villages in Chorasi, 7 villages in Chikhli, 7 in Jalalpur and 2 in Mandvi have also sent in their resignations, but as they have recently resigned, some of them only yesterday, it is likely that Government have not yet received the resignations. None of these villages is on the 'line of Mr. Gandhi's march'. I have not got the exact number of resignations in Kheda and Broach districts, but the number of villages in the former district are not more than 20 and those in the Broach district not more than 15. A fair number of these were certainly 'on the line of Mr. Gandhi's march'. Two of the Patels in Kheda district have, I regret to say, withdrawn their resignations, but one of the two has retracted the withdrawal.

'INTIMIDATION'.

Now as regards 'intimidation' and threats of social boycott' it is Government who have to produce evidence to substantiate the charge. But I shall produce evidence to rebut the charge as far as possible. In a number of cases I was responsible for persuading the signatories and I repudiate the charge 'in toto'. In every case I warned them against giving the signatures in haste, and I also gave them definitely to understand that they could not think of being Patels again except under Swaraj. I know the most prominent amongst them personally and I know also that they were quite aware of the consequences of their action. Patel Jivanji of Pinjrat in Olpad is one of the most respectable men in the Surat district and had special punitive powers under the Police Act. For three generations his family has supplied Government with Police Patels, and his old father, who was for many years a Police Patel and is now over 80, is still living to give his son his blessing. Patel Jivanji has not only resigned, but contributed Rs. 100 to the Satyagraha Fund. In Bardoli the Patels of Bhuwasan and Pnni. Rayam and Varad are men of considerable influence who would do nothing under pressure of social boycott or worse. For the Patel of Rayam, the resignation means quite a considerable sacrifice—20 bighas of rich land. The name of Vallabh Patel of Kharwasa in Chorasi is a name to conjure with. He has not only resigned voluntarily, but is persuading Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik who hails from the same village to give up his title. Harkha Patel, the Patel of Piplod in Chorasi, is aged 86 and was among the first to come forward with his resignation and has given a donation of Rs. 25 for the Satyagraha Fund. The other resignations are the result of the resignations offered by these prominent men. Limited social boycott has been in force in Bardoli not since the Bardoli Satyagraha, but for several years, against all who act in prejudice to the interests of the community, but I claim that the resignations now given are more a token of the people's profound love for the Sardar than of anything else. In Olpad there has been no social boycott either. In Chikhli I had an argument with Patel Haribhai, one of the most prominent men of the taluka, and understood from him that he would not resign until Gandhiji had been arrested. Within a few hours he came to a meeting I addressed in another village and announced his resignation himself.. I warned all the other Patels again and again and they publicly declared at the meeting that they had given in their resignations not to please anybody but because they felt that it was their duty. In Broach there has been no social boycott and those who resigned did so after argument and persuasion at public meetings. I do not know the conditions in Kheda district, but the resignations there are few and far between and affect only a score of villages.—"Young India."

MAHATMAJI AT VANZ.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 2.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived tonight at Vand, where at a meeting he exhorted the audience to manage the affairs of the village as if Swaraj was established, so that their strength might be developed. Resignation of officers of several villages were then announced, and purses presented. Mahatma Gandhi will enter to-morrow the Baroda State territory where he will camp at Dhaman by day and at Navsari by night. Mahatma Gandhi has decided not to eat fresh fruits, if they were brought from outside the villages where he camps in the course of the march.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADERS DISAPPOINTED.

—:o:—

No Response From Railway Authorities.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

The labour leaders who went to Delhi to negotiate for the settlement of the G. I. P. Railway strike seem to have received no encouraging response and are returning to Bombay on Friday. The hope of settlement of the strike therefore is again frustrated. The leaders of the strike were vehemently attacked in a handbill which was circulated among the strikers by an extremist Marathi paper for betraying the cause of the strikers and not launching Satyagraha as planned before. It was suggested in the handbill that the best way for the strikers was not to follow their present leaders but to form relief committees, resort to mass picketing, and arrange for a propaganda on large scales to have general strike on all railways.

SATYAGRAHA ON G. I. P. LINES INEVITABLE

—:o:—

Delhi Negotiations Fail.

The Hon. General Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Union writes:—

Mr. F. J. Ginwala tried his level best to persuade the Railway Board with the help of influential members of the Legislative Assembly like Messrs. Aney, Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Diwan Chamanlal, Shanmukham Chetty, K. C. Roy, Jinnah, H. P. Mody and Hon Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Assembly. Mr. R. S. Ruikar had also gone to Delhi from Bombay on the 31st ultimo in response to the urgent messages from Mr. Ginwala. This attempt was made by Mr. Ginwala to give a final chance to the Government and the Railway Board before taking the step of Satyagraha on line. From a message despatched by Mr. Ruikar from Muttra 'en route' to Bombay it is found this attempt proved to be futile. Mr. Ruikar and his co-workers had predicted this ere long.

There is not the least doubt that this fiasco would add much fuel to the already flaming fire of discontent amongst the strikers and the ranks of Satyagrahis would be doubled. Strikers are eagerly awaiting for the final orders of Satyagraha.

SATYAGRAHA IN JAMBUSAR

—:o:—

Increasing Number Of Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, April 2.

More than 750 old and young volunteers from Jambusar Taluka have already enrolled their names. And more than 150 from Jambusar, proper, are ready for the civil disobedience of Salt Tax. As soon as the order from Dr. Chandulal Desai is given, Sjt. Chhaganlal Bhuder—the leader of the first batch—from Jambusar—will start for civil disobedience at Dhaj with his chosen band of 11. Day by day the number of volunteers is increasing. Several volunteers are extremly eager to join the first batch, but they are ordered by the captain to follow them in succeding ou chas.

The meetings of the citizens and villages of Jambusar Taluka are daily arranged at night by the leaders of Jambusar Prantic Samiti. Inspiring lectures are delivered by the leaders. In consequence the number of volunteers is increasing. The Ganesh Hindu Vyayamshala has been working enthusiastically for the propaganda of Khaddar.

The revenue in Jambusar Taluka has not yet been fully paid up. Notices have been issued; in several villages. The villagers have determined not to pay a single pie. They are not going to make any change in their determination. Talatis and Mamalatdars are visiting villages. But the villagers do not give them any hospitality. The Collector is expected to come here.

Jambusar Taluka is to take the leading part in this Satyagraha movement in Broach district.

AGARWAL MAHASABHA

—:o:—

Conference Concludes.

UJJAIN, April 2.

The Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha concluded its twelfth session this afternoon amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Resolutions passed to-day at the Conference include use of Swadeshi, especially Khadi cloth, discarding of Purdah, and cow protection, and calling upon Muncipalities, States, etc, to legislate against sale of vegetable ghee.

Invitations for the next session were received from Dhulia and Calcutta. It was finally decided to accept the invitation from Calcutta where the Conference will meet next year.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the Chairman's speech. —Free Press.

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What the People Say

BOYCOTT OF "INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

—:o:—

The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Mr. V. V. Davdhar, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Palghar, has sent the following letter to the Editor of "The Indian Daily Mail":—

Sir,—Your may be aware that I am one of your subscribers, since the change in the editorship, the policy of the paper is also changed. The policy now followed by the paper is unpatriotic and deserves every condemnation. It looks as though it is a diehard paper. The paper coases to be "Indian" and does not deserve any support from any patriotic Indian. Please do not post the issues of the paper to me hereafter.

"I. D. M." BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—A meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Rajkot National Students' Union, the students and the youths assembled resolved that hereafter "Indian Daily Mail" should be boycotted for its change of policy which stands as an obstacle in our struggle for freedom, and as a sign of protest no copy of "Indian Daily Mail" was sent amidst the cries of "Down with "Indian Daily Mail."—Yours,

J. RASIKCHANRA.

Rajkot, March 31.

TRUTH & INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—For the last time (I hope) I must crave the hospitality of your columns for the final showing-up of my friend "Scrutator." He has now come out with a statement that Mr. Ketchum (the "Daily Express" correspondent who interviewed the alleged interviewe with whom to which the "Daily Mail" recently gave prominence) has never there had his interviews questioned.

If any one cares to turn to "Young India" of February 20, he will see an official contradiction of statements in "English Press Cuttings" to the effect that Behnai (Miss Slade) has embraced Islamism.

Mr. Ketchum was the originator of his story, which appeared in one of his "interviews" published in the London "Daily Express." Nor was this his only inaccuracy with regard to Mirabai. Also, if my memory serves me correctly, this was the gentleman who wrote that he had seen at the Ashram in a donkey-cart. I have not yet seen such a vehicle in Ahmedabad.—Yours, etc.,

REGINALD A. REYNOLDS.

Ahmedabad, April 1.

A QUESTIONABLE GIFT TO THE SHAH."

The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—No one doubts that thousands of rupees have been wasted on unwanted translation into Persian of so-called Zoroastrian scriptures for a country which has long abjured the superstitions which the majority of these scriptures inculcate. With the object of showing to the cultured and enlightened Persians that all Parsis do not subscribe to the stupidity of the wealthy among my community who squander valuable money in this way to promote superstition and invite ridicule on the Parsi community I am willing to pay at least a hundred rupees to any one who undertakes the translation into Persian of Mr. Khandalavala's brilliant brochure.—Yours,

RATIONAL PARSI.

ANTI-NATIONAL PROPAGANDA OF MR. PATADE.

—:o:—

The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I was sorry to read the report of Mr. K. G. Patade's anti-National propaganda. Mr. Patade, so far as I know, is one of those persons who speak when they are not expected and are present all the while when persons demand them to open their mouths. He has been associated with the D. C. Mission Society of India for the uplift of the Untouchables. Some years back a great hue and cry was raised against his superintendentship at the Bombay centre of the Society.

Since then Mr. Patade has been enjoying himself within the four corners of the Ahilyashram at Bhokerwadi, Poona. He could not say anything when he ought to have said something when Mahatmaji resolved to launch a campaign of Satyagraha. Now he is saying some unpleasant things when nobody expected him to do Messrs. Ghatge, a military pensioner, and Kamble are co-operating in his mischievous propaganda. I say his propaganda is mischievous because it will bring more harm than good to the movement of the Untouchables. Secondly it is unauthorized and misrepresented. The influential and responsible persons are with him. He cannot be taken as a representative of the untouchables, even though he imposes himself with all dignity merely because he is a life-member of an Institute working for the good of the Untouchables. Thirdly I say this propaganda is mischievous because he started it after purposely creating a new Institute. He could well propagate on behalf of the Institute of which he is a life-member, if he could sincerely believe in the good of this propaganda.

Taking into consideration all these facts I cannot help myself charging Mr. Patade with originating the most unpatriotic movement. I wonder how such a man like Mr. Patade takes into his head the idea of dashing against the Himalayas. But my wonder subsides when I think that he may be somebody's puppet. I assure, readers, that this unpatriotic propaganda shall soon cease by want of good support from the untouchables.—Yours, etc.

SHANKER BHAURAO JAOLAY.
B. D. D. Chawls,
Block No. 61, Room No. 41,
Worli, Bombay 18.
April 2.

GANDHI'S LIFE & GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir—The Mahatma has now successfully travelled on foot and through dusty roads the major part of his self-imposed journey to the place where he intends to break the Salt Laws. It has now been conclusively proved that this tax is the most unjust one,—a tax that exist nowhere else outside India. He has also shown where retrenchment could be safely and easily effected to meet the loss in revenue that may be occasioned by the abolition of this tax. That his determination either to get the tax abolished or to die in the attempt is most unflinching, is self-evident. Any Government responsible to the people would, under such circumstances, have certainly preferred to abolish this obnoxious Salt Tax forthwith rather than to jeopardize the life of one of the noblest sons of India. You can tell us, dear editor, how many India's honest and patriotic sons have been made to suffer for exposing such truths. Do Government intend to add one more to this awful list? Gandhi's honesty of purpose is transparent as is evinced by his refusing to give permission to break the chaukidari tax or the forest laws. If the Government still persists in not abolishing the Salt Tax it is quite likely that Gandhi may be lost to the world either by exhaustion or by accident. When the Salt Tax has ben proved to be unjust, when the loss in revenue occasioned by its removal can be met by retrenchmeht elsewhere, when the whole nation demands its removal with one voice, and when an honest and religiously non-violent soul is determined, if need be, to end his life in securing its removal, can any sane Government remain callous and refuse to meet the wishes of the nation? Fortunately, the present Viceroy has proved himself to be more sympathetic towards Indian aspirations than his predecessors in office. Left to himself he would have certainly done away with the Salt Tax by this time. It seems that it is the official prestige that may be coming in his way. Should this false sense of prestige be made to play with the life of one who is held in high reverence both by Indians and Englishmen alike, one who has incessantly declared that he has no hate for Englishmen, and who desires to convert Englishmen to his views by love? Should his genuine love for Englishmen be rewarded by allowing him to endanger his life as he proposes to do? Let us, therefore, all pray to Almighty that His Excellency may get courage to overcome that false sense of prestige and abolish the Salt Tax in time to save Gandhi for the world.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. K.

TRAVEL TO CUTCH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Cutchis prefer to travel by steamer rather than by rail. By the present method of travelling they cause inconveniences to other passengers. I am now suggesting measures by which the amenities of travelling could be improved. Of course, the reforms I am suggesting will be opposed by those who are taking advantage, as they stand to suffer thereby. But people of this class will be in a minority as compared to the people who will get the benefit. On the whole the result will be inconvenience for a few but convenience for a large number

In the first place the number of visitors on board the steamer must be reduced. At present 5 to 15 people come to give a send-off to one passenger. They go all over the steamer.. They trample over the belongings of a passenger who may have sat down with his wife and children. Their passing to and fro causes disorder and soils the bed spread or matting, etc., by their trampling over them with their shoes on. How much inconvenience is caused on this account can only be known by one who has travelled. It must have been the personal experience of every man. In order to avoid this evil and render the voyage comfortable the only course is not to allow visitors on board. Those who desire to visit their friends can do so on the wharf. I understand that in Karachi. Calcutta and Rangoon and even in Bombay visitors are not allowed on board the African steamers. Then why is this infliction allowed only in the case of Cutch and Karachi passengers? Those whose presence is necessary on board the ships ought to be made to appiy for passes and even in such cases the fee must be sufficiently high. If the passes are to cost little or granted free, the same trouble will arise and there will be no improvement in the condition.

The next point is about space. At present those that can push their way or secure special coolies get space of four people for one. Such people also carry with them more luggage. Other passengers cannot exercise any control over such people. There are only two courses open in such cases. The first is that passengers must be allowed only their personal luggage, things needed for the voyage with them and all the surplus must be taken in the company's charge to be handed over to the passenger at landing on receipt. This measure has been adopted on Africa bound steamers at the suggestion of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. The same system must be adopted for the Cutch line The second is, the space to which a passenger is entitled must be chalked out and numbered. By doing so, the number allocated to each passenger can be notified while issuing tickets and thus there will be no encroachment on each other's space and there will be no question of any one occuping more space than what is due. People who reserve tickets will not suffer by coming to the steamer late as their space will be reserved, nor will it be necessary to come to the steamer four or five hours earlier. As in the Railways passengers can come to the steamer a quarter of an hour before the steamer sails.

The last point is about meals. There is arrangement for Hindu refreshments but all are not taking advantage of it. The messman cannot know how many of the passengers are likely to need the meals and he, therefore, serves you if and when he wishes. Even in spite of the fixed rates, he charges much in excess and says by way of excuse, "Seth, I have cooked the meal specially for you." In this twentieth century Hindus prefer to carry with them their own food even on a voyage of 24 hours. How can they travel all the world over? In regard to this, the Company must issue tickets for meals in advance for those desiring meals and the articles that would be available and the time when they will be ready to be served must all be fixed in advance. By this all the passengers will get their food timely. At present the price of the articles and quality served vary according to the status of the passenger. If the eatables are prepared to suit all communities every reformed man will take advantage of the arangement.

I am afraid that my suggestions will not be approved by every one but I have offerd my humble suggestions to my Cutchi brothers. If any others will offer their own suggestions, I shall be grateful to them.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

solution was arrived at in the shape of an Indian Council regulating medical education but the B.M.C. was impatient and so passed the resolution of non-recognition of Indian degrees which should serve as an eye-opener for the Indian Medical profession. There is an inexplicable delay on the part of the Government of India in establishing an All India Medical Council.

OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY.

It is now for the Indian medical profession to see that it is united and to demand the immediate establishment of an All India Medical Council. This council should be such that it not only reorganises the whole medical education throughout India according to our requirements but it should also be able to meet the similar councils of all the other nations on equal level.

What is immediately and urgently necessary is:

(1) The Constitution of an All-India Medical Council and in the interim period some settlement by the Central Government as regards the recruitment for I.M.S. and status of the medical students at present in Great Britain.

(2) The consolidation of the Indian medical profession in various big centres and throughout the whole of India thus helping the formation of a representative Indian medical association and council. This Association will help the council in organising medical education and keeping proper and uniform standards.

(3) This Association will organise post-graduate medical education in India and also arrange for facilities in other countries besides Great Britain where the facilities are not so good and the teaching centres are over-crowded, at least for our students who are only admitted on sufferance in limited numbers.

PRIZES to the value of

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RUPEES FIFTEEN THOUSAND!

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FOR

PHOTOGRAPHS

ILLUSTRATING THE PART PLAYED BY BURMAH-SHELL PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE LIFE OF THE INDIAN NATION.

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50 OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 100 each. **100** OPEN PRIZES of Rs. 50 each.

OIL IN INDIA. No business in India touches the life of the people so closely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lamp is the world's great kerosene burner. The kerosene tin, refashioned into a thousand shapes, is the universal domestic utensil. New roads and air-services are making petrol and lubricating oils a vital factor in everyday life. It is these things which the Burmah-Shell marketing organisation brings within reach of every Indian, be he prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or paraffin, is distributed in many picturesque ways. The town hawker cleaning his client's lamp in the door-way of a poor house; the dealer dispensing oil in the bazaar, his shop stacked with hurricane lanterns and the little red lamps with glass chimneys manufactured by Burmah-Shell; the train of carts wending their way from the station to the village, with the kerosene tins glinting in the sun; all these are subjects which will appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, biscuits, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage, is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pesterine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intending competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletins which will be appearing dail till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS

Kerosene or Paraffin. The four superior brands are SHELL PENNANT, WATER-LILY, and FIREFLY. These are sold in units of two four-gallon tins enclosed in wooden boxes. Marks appear on the latter.
White oils are LION, CROSS ANCHOR, HORSE, CHUCKER, BOTTLE, RISING SUN, DEER and SWASTIKA. These with the exception of LION, have devices illustrating their names stamped on the sides of their tins.
The CHUCKKER mark is a cart-wheel
Red oils are SWAN, VICTORIA and OWL, whose marks also appear on their tins. VICTORIA is known as "RANI", and is denoted by a crowned head of Queen Victoria.

PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two brands of petrol. SHELL is sold in red cans, embossed with a fan-shaped shell on top; B. O. C. in green, with "B. O. C." embossed at the side.
SHELL petrol-pumps are red, surmounted by a white globe, across which the word "SHELL" is written in red, B. O. C. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.

LUBRICATING OILS. SHELL MOTOR OIL has a yellow tin blazoned with a scarlet shell. B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, which are of various grades, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on them in black.
OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph hould aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oil is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic value, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all or their ability to convey, at a casual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shel assistant.

The names and the address s of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati" (Calcutta), The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), The "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karach). A selection of the winning photographs will appear n the "Times of India" Illustrate Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photog aphs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is importan that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands an their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submitted, and the copyright thereof, shall become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd (Incorporated in England), to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives f requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents o Burma and Ceylon are necessarily excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secretary, c/o Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., Post Box No 60, Calcutta, and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the evening of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors, must fill in the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it (handwritten or typewritten) to the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photograph as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH AND IN BLOCK LETTERS.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

FULL NAME (State Mr., Mrs. or Miss) .....

ADDRESS. .....

HOW MANY OF THESE RULES DO YOU BREAK REGULARLY?

What Motorists Should Know.

With the summer motoring season just around the corner and the consequent increase in the numbers of motorists who will take to the road again, to say nothing of the many who will become car-owners for the first time, a symposium of "good intentions" has been released by General Motors India Limited.

Seasoned motorists may scoff at the elementary character of the proposed resolutions without realizing how their thoughtful observance would minimize traffic and service problems.

The resolutions:

To keep over to the left as far as possible under all conditions.

To give signals at all times, even when it would be warmer in the car with all windows raised.

To stop jumping the "caution" light and to stop racing the "go" signal.

To keep abreast of changes in the traffic code.

To stop using the horn needlessly, but to use it when passing other vehicles or when it is otherwise necessary.

To stop cutting corners and using the inside of the curve, especially when it is a blind one.

To give pedestrians at least a few of the rights accorded them by the regulations.

To make turns properly regardless of whether a traffic policeman is looking.

To stopp believing the "other fellow" wants a race merely because he goes in a hurry.

The resolutions set forth above would contribute a great deal to safety, but among others that might be made are some that relate more specifically to eliminating accidents of all kinds. Among the most important are:

To keep the car in generally good condition, with especial attention centering in brake and tyre condition.

To have the headlights tested at least at three month intervals to see that the beam not only is properly focused, but carrectly aimed and supplying an adequate volume of light.

To keep the windshield wipper in good condition, with interest centering in replacing blades, which are likely to have passed the zenith of efficiency in from six to eight months, due to oxidization.

To have a rear-view mirror that will show what is behind the car.

To keep the steering mechanism properly lubricated and adjusted.

To read the instruction book, especially the chapter devoted to lubrication.

To put the knowledge thus gained to practical use in the form of a regular periodic lubrication programme.

To keep an eye on the instrument board at all times, esppecially on the petrol gauge, which is on the dash of nearly all cars.

To have the tyres inflated at least every two weeks, not overlooking the spare, which often is as flat as the flat it must replace

To stop trying to take all hills in high gear.

To stop racing cold engines and to use the heat indicator as a means of knowing precisely when the engine is cold.

To remember that there is such a thing as carbon and that it is a good idea to have it cleaned out at least once, preferably twice a year.

To have adjustments made, or at least the need for them determined, to such features as valves, wheel bearings, fan belts, oil pumps, front wheels and steering mechanism.

To have the battery filled with water and the terminals cleaned at least every time the car is put into the service station for lubrication.

That makes a total of 23 resolutions covering the broad subjects of traffic, safety and car maintenance.

TRANSPORTATION MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD NEIGHBOURS.

(By G. C. Seers, Managing Director, General Motors India Limited.)

The motor industry occupies the most important position in the whole scheme of modern transportation and its foundations now support the economic structure which has made life a far different thing from what it was a half century ago.

Prior to the advent of the railroad and the motor car, there were three basic principles of economics which together had sufficed the real need throughout the years—they were food, clothing and shelter. Man could provide his every need without depending upon anyone outside the community in which he lived. If he wanted a pair of boots the shoe-maker in the little shop down the way made them for him; his clothing was home-spun, his home built of lumber from the neighbouring hillsides. Practically everything he bought was purchased directly from the producer.

Compare the world in which we live to-day! Transportation has brought the four corners of the earth to our doorsteps. Transportation has become so interwoven with our social fabric that, in 1930, the economist finds himself faced with the necessity of revising his essentials to include it as a basic principle of modern life. There is no incompatibility in the field of transportation. Each of its various forms has a place and they are all fused toward a common end.

The motor in its embryonic stage was often decried as a toy for the wealthy, but mass production has brought the motor car within the reach of everyone, and in so doing revolutionised our standards of living.

Through the use of power and precision machinery workmen have cut loose from the old codes and canons of manufacture and as a result the motor car industry led the way through the greatest period of industrial activity the world has ever known. All other lines of edeavour quickened their pace to meet a changed condition. Thus new patterns are fashioned for a new age. Modern life with its telephone, wireless, electric trains and aeroplanes values its time. Every waking hour is filled, and minutes are multiplied as acts are shortened. Everything that lags is abandoned. The determined desire for speed is accommodated and the calendar expands under the pressure of new interests and new occupations.

Life, before the advent of the moton car, may have been "the good old days" we sometimes like to talk about, but I shudder at even the thought of going back to a world where the round of routine was so narrow and activities so limited. It was an innate craving for experience that assured the success of the motor car as a means of transportation once it was made available to persons in all walks of life.

Perhaps the changes wrought by war had something to do with hastening the rise in our standards of living and thus increasing the popularity of the motor car. At least the post-war world is a different world with its needs greatly changed. More money is earned, more is saved, and more is spent. And transportation is the mainspring that keeps the gigantic channels of commerce flowing at a rate consistent with our changed needs and demands.

The successful motor car company to-day finds itself of necessity appealing almost constantly to the young idea. While its product must be comfortable and sturdy enough for everyone, above all it must be speedy enough and beautiful enough for youth. As one of our designers recently expressed it, the modern motor car must be "keen". It must appeal to the fresh viewpoint.

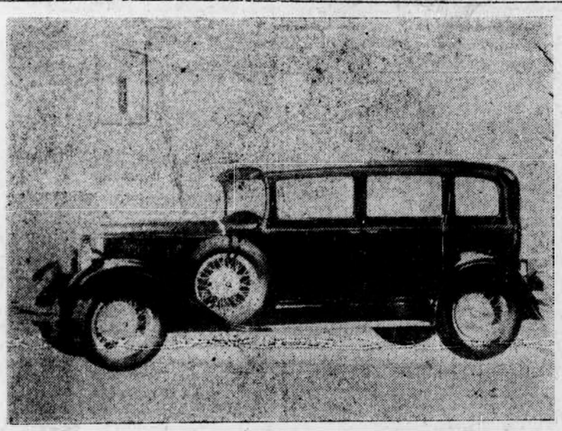
The busy business man, whose every moment is filled with activity, must have a car that will function when he needs it, and function well.

With these and many other exacting requirements constantly present, the great motor car engineering laboratories are spurred on to new endeavours in order to incorporate more luxury, more comfort, and more driving ease into a mode of transportation which has become an absolute necessity in our lives.

In America, approximately 18,000,000 persons, or about one-sixth of the entire population, are directly or indirectly dependent upon the motor industry for their livelihood. Nearly 550 crores of rupees are invested in the motor car manufacturing plants of that country. For instance, General Motors' assets total 341 crores of rupees.

Huge plants produce 83 per cent. of all motor cars manufactured in the world. Travel by motor car all over the world has reached tremendous proportions.

What about the future? It is more than hopeful, it is assured. Although I hesitate to predict just what sort of a car we will be driving ten years hence, I know it will be a better car and will meet new and even greater transportation demands. Engineers will continue to test and prove new ideas. There will always be something different emerging from the motor car laboratories.



Dynamic New Erskine, the latest Studebaker product which is now on view in the showrooms of the Swiss Engineering Company Ltd.

NEW DYNAMIC ERSKINE.

—:o:—

Latest Studebaker Product.

An entirely new Erskine Six of completely new design and of greatly increased power, as recently announced by The Studebaker Pierce-Arrow Export Corporation, is now on view at the Showrooms of The Swiss Engineering Co. Ltd., at Esplanade Road, Bombay. The new car is known as the Dynamic New Erskine "because of its dynamic appearance, power and performance, symbolizing the forceful trend in present day living." According to Studebaker, the new Trskine has more power per pound of weight than any other car of its price. The New Erskine engine is of Studebaker design and manufacture.

Mounted on a wheelbase of 114 inches, the new bodies are exceptionaly roomy and are finished inside and out with a fine regard to detail. Extremely low and graceful lines have been achieved through the adoption of double drop frame construction, which also tends to give the cars an even lower center of gravity for increased safety and roadability. Clear vision bodies of welded steel over a selected hard-wood founation are of Studebaker's own design and manufacture. Save for the business coupe and tourer which are finished in leather, upholstery is in Bedford cord. Extra wheels in front mudguard wells and a folding luggage grid are standard equipment on the regal Sedan and Landau. These deluxe models have six wire wheels with extra large chrome plated hub caps. All exterior bright work parts are finished in tarnish proof chromium.

Seats are wide, deeply padded over coil springs and scientifically shaped with arm rests to provide upmost riding comfort. There is ample leg room in the rear seats lamp and a heavy tonneau carpet and dpolished robe and foot rails are provided in the sedans.. English type storm curtains on the rourer may be left in upright position with hood lowered thus serving as a wind break. A curtain compartment is located directly back of the rear seat back in the tourer.

Front seat and steering column are adjustable to the driver's convenience and foot pedals are fitted with heavy rubber pads. Steering wheel is of the Husted steel-corded, safety type with comfortable thin grip. The windscreen wiper is automatic with concealed mechanism.

The Erskine's power plant is of Studebaker design and manufacture throughout. It is a six cylinder L-head type motor, cast en bloc, with fully machined dome shaped combustion chambers, developing 70 brake horse-power at 3200 r.p.m. Engine head is removable. Bore and stroke are 3-1/4 by 4-1/8 inches, with a piston displacement of 205 cubic inches R.A.Cd rating is 26.4 horepower.

Pistons are cast-iron with three compression rings above the piston pin and one oil control ring. Connecting rods are dropped forged from selected steel. Both pistons and connecting rods are matched in sets for perfect balance.

Heavy drop-forged counter-weighted crankshaft is supported in four main bearings, and statically and dynamically balanced. Crankshaft is drilled for passage of oil to bearings. The front end is fitted with *Lanchester vibration damper* which, with the rigid crankshaft design and perfect balance of reciprocal parts, produces exceptional motor smoothness through the entire speed range. The engine is also mounted on rubber which provides a cushion to minimize the transfer of vibration from motor to body and frame.

Camshaft, mounted in four clarge steel-backed, babbitt-lined bearings, is driven by adjustable silent chain drive. Valves, chrome nickel steel for intake and silchrome steel for exhaust, are operated by mushroom type push rods and cooled by ample water passage.

One of the outstanding improvements on the Dynamic New Erskine is the new Burgess acoustic silencer which absorbs sound wages without offering any obstacle to passage of exhaust gases. Back pressure on engine is thereby eliminated with no horsepower lost as with the conventional silencer.

Lubrication is by full pressure feed to main, connecting rod and camshaft bearings from gear type pump with screen filter. All points in the motor are lubricated simultaneously. As in other Studebaker engines oil need only be changed at 2500-mile intervals after the first 1000 miles of operation. Oil is kept clean and efficient by an oil filter and pump ventilating system.

Schebler single tube 1-1/4 inch carburetter is equipped with a spring loaded semi-automatic type of choka. It eliminates overchoking in cold weather operation. Manifold heating is controlled or seasonal variation in temperature.

Delco-Remy ignition system is used. Distributor head and spark puig wires are waterproofed with rubber caps. Current is supplied by a generator and 90 ampere hour Willard battery. Starter is the Delco-Remy type with Bendix drive. Pull button to start engine is located on facia.

A fuel pump supplies petrol to carburetter through filter from 11 imperial gallon tank in rear. Hydrostatic fuel gauge is mounted on the facia. Cooling system has centrifugal waterpump driven by an auxiliary shaft. The tubular radiator is cooled by a four blade fan mounted on an adjustable bracket. Thermostatic control unit in cylinder head retards water flow until motor has reached warm operating temperature. Capacity 2-3/5 Imperial gallons. Pumps keeps water in constant motion circulating 31 Imperial gallons per minute at 40 miles per hour.

The improved single plate dry disc clutch is equipped with torsional damper which suppresses vibration and aids in smooth clutch engagement. Gearbox, in the same unit with clutch and motor, has three forward speeds and one reverse.

Rear axle is semi-floating with Chrome Molybdenum steel shaft and spiral bevel gear final drive. Timkin roller bearings are used at 6 points. Minimum road clearance is 8-3/4 inches. Hotchkiss drive is used with balanced tubular propellor shaft.

Front and rear springs are semi elliptic and are equipped with self-adjusting spring shackles. Spring action is controlled by Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers, front and rear.

Easy brake action, providing double the margin of safety required by standard codes, has been obtained with mechanical four wheel brakes of internal expanding type. Cable control eliminates rattling of rods. Steering is by Ross cam and lever gear, with 15 to 1 ratio. Timken roller bearings in king pins add to ease of steering.

Frame is double drop design of heavy channel section pressed steel. Four point motor suspension and strongly braced cross members give exceptional rigidity. Mountings for bumpers are incorporated in frame design. Timken roller bearings are used at all vital points in the chassis.

This car has been undergoing practical tests for the past 12 to 15 months and, therefore the Studebaker Corporation is not offering an experiment but a well tried and proven product worthy of continuing their 78-year old reputation for building up standing quality.

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POONA DAY BY DAY

SATYAGRAHA OF UNTOUCHABLES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 2.

The present seems to be the Age of Satyagraha. Mahatma Gandhi's march is, of course, going on. In every province of India, preparations are going on for starting Civil Disobedience either for the removal of the Salt Tax or the redress of some other grievances. Some days ago, in a school in Poona the students too practised Satyagraha against the Superintendent. The Railway Satyagraha is yet in contemplation. The papers brought us the news from Delhi that the Moslems were thinking of breaking the Sarda Act! At Nasik and other placees, the Temple-entry Satyagraha is being continued.

In Poona, however, the auspicious day of the Gudhi-Padwa was the signal for the leaders of 'Untouchables' to restart their Satyagraha for Temple-entry. About 25 persons, Mahars and Mangs, led by Patade and Kamble climbed up the steps of the Temple. But the doors were closed, and were guarded by Bhayyas. The trustees were also present. A long conversation ensued between Mr. Patade and Sardar Muzumdar. The latter assured the former that he must do his duty as a Trustee and that the "Untouchables" also must wait for the change of public opinion. There was no untoward incident. After the conversation the "Untouchables" went back.

It is said that some four or five leaders like Messrs. Rajbhoj and Landge are going to Nasik to help the Satyagraha there.

BATCHES OF SATYAGRAHIS.

The first batch of C. D. volunteers has passed Lonavla and is on the way to Khopali. The second has left Talegaon. The first held a meeting at Lonavla and addressed it on Satyagraha.

The Karlekar Grand Circus held a benefit performance for the Marathi Granthalaya under the presidentship of Sardar G. N. Muzumdar.

The Poona Railwaymen are abiding by the Bhusaval Resolution about the calling off of the Railway strike.

When on the 28th last the Municipality was discussing a resolution congratulating the Government on the grant, by sale, of the Vishrama Bag Wada, Shet Popatlal and others left the meeting and hence for want of quorum the meeting had to be adjourned.

The Poona Suburban Municipality has elected its Standing Committee for the new year. Dr. De Gama is the Chairman.

MARKET RATES.

The following rates ruled on the 1st of April:—(120 seers equal to one palla) Jaggery Rs. 21—24. Chilli Rs. 40—44. Deshi groundnut Rs. 31—33. Jwari Rs. 12—16. Bajri Rs. 17-22. Wheat fine Rs. 27—32. Rice Ambe Mohor Rs. 27—36. Vegetable oil Rs. 49—51. Ghee Rs. 150—200. Cocoanut oil Rs. 53. Copra Rs. 66.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

There are abundant signs that the new party sponsored by "our business statesmen" is still-born, says the "Spectator." After all, even those who are "bounding to prosperity" must look before they leap, and the noble Lords' scouts have evidently served them very badly. One episode of the last week, more perhaps than any political or economic reasoning, will have hastened the party's burial.

By methods which are, to say the least of it, unworthy, the patrons of "Empire Free Trade," and "one hundred per cent. Conservatism" have forced the resignation of Mr. Gerald Barry, the distinguished young editor of the "Saturday Review." It happened thus. In the week ending February 22, the "Saturday" published a vigorous leading article, "Express to Paradise," which was a criticism of the latest attempt to torpedo Mr. Baldwin, and was entirely in line with the policy of independent Conservatism which the paper has pursued of recent years.

On the following Monday the "Daily Express" came out with a headline: "Saturday Review Supports the New Party." Those of us who had read the leading article in question rubbed our eyes, and then we discovered that the basis for this sensational headline was a brief letter of cordial approval addressed to Lord Beaverbrook by the proprietor of the "Saturday Review." It has since become known that this headline was the first intimation which the late editor had of the proprietor's decision, and in consequence Mr. Gerald Barry could not do otherwise than resign his office at once.

As editor, and in himself, Mr. Barry commanded the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of writers, and we were not surprised to hear that the entire editorial staff, and such well-known contributors as Mr. Ivor Brown, Mr. Gerald Gould, etc., registered their protest in the name of independent journalism by following the editor into retirement. The explanation of the proprietor that "an ambiguity in one of Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers" precipitated the crisis mends matters hardly at all; in fact, in our opinion, which is also that of the "Times," the proprietor's letter fully corroborated the facts as they had been stated.

This incident raises, of course, once again the thorny question of the relations of proprietor and editor, when, as happens unfortunately so often in these days of commercial journalism, they are not one and the same person. No problem arises, of course, when the proprietor is himself the editor. Frequently, however, both here and abroad, that is not so. Where the proprietor is an 'entrepreneur,' a man of business, he may easily fall foul of those precious standards of honour and spiritual independence which are associated with the profession of a journalist.

The fact that we live in an age of democracy in no wise diminishes the force and weight of such culture and standards as are associated with professional status. That these standards count and are appreciated is the lesson to be drawn from the gallant efforts by Mr F. W. Goodenough and others to make our leading educational authorities understand the need for fitting men by training for the profession of commerce, as in the past they have fitted them for other professional callings.

We may recall the stand taken by Mr. St. Loe Strachey on the occasion of a similar incident when Mr. H. W. Massingham and others resigned from "The Nation." Mr. Strachey resented strongly the intrusion into the things of the mind of the methods of buying and selling of cattle, and he argued that in England, at any rate, the professional code would always count for more than the power of plutocracy.

Obviously, as between proprietor and editor, there must be give and take. The editor is free and independent within the limits set out in the original arrangement, which, of course, should give him a maximum of latitude if the paper is to have any of that soul and character of which Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer" is a notable exponent and spokesman. The proprietor, on the other hand, has his clear obligations to the editor, and we must record our opinion that in his treatment of Mr. Barry—which all thinking men can only deplore—the proprietor of the "Saturday Review" has failed to fulfil these obligations.

WALK-OUT IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Criminal Law Amendment Bill Passed.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In an hour's sitting, the Bengal Council this afternoon passed the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill empowering the Government to constitute special tribunals to deal with terrorist organisations. The Act will be in force for a period of five years.

The opposition to the bill was led from the first stage when the Home Member the Hon. A. N. Moberly asked leave of the House to introduce the Bill to amend the Act of 1925. Leave was given by 66 votes to 41 and following the announcement of the result of division thirty-four members of different political parties led by Mr. J. L. Bannerjee, Mr. C. Chatterjee, Mr. J. N. Basu, Liberal leader, and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq walked out in protest. The Home Member explained that the bill was not aimed at ordinary law-abiding people or the ordinary criminal but at secret terrorist conspiracy which was still alive. He repudiated the suggestion that the present legislation was aimed at the Civil Disobedience Movement which was an open movement. He added that Government had no objection to any open movement to deal which, they no more required special measures in 1930 than they did in 1921/22 when the movement was much more serious than it is now. The Bill was passed and the Council was prorogued.

The proposed vote of no confidence in Ministers tabled by Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee did not materialise, as he did not rise in his place immediately after interpellations for leave of the House to move it. This step it is understood was taken following a conference between the various parties on the eve of the day's sitting, when it was decided not to press the motion.—A. P.

MARWARI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Khaitan's Stirring Speech.

UJJAIN, March 31.

Seth Deviprasad Khaitan of Calcutta, President-elect of the 12th session of the Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha was received by the citizens and members of the Reception committee of the Mahasabha on his arrival at Ujjain on the 30th March, After inspection of the guard of honour formed by Volunteers clad in Khaddar and wearing independence badges, he was taken to the Conference Pandal in a big procession, which passed through the important streets of the city.

The proceedings of the Conference started on Monday at 2 p.m. in a spacious pandal erected in a spacious maidan in Freganj. After salutation of the National Flag, several national songs were sung.

Then the President delivered his address which was greatly appreciated by the audience He pleaded for different reforms in the community, particularly in regard to education and marriage systems. He tactfully dealt with the much disputed problem of widow remarriage. The attention of the delegates were also drawn to the political situation in the country and the need for the members of his community also taking a very active part in the movement.

MESSAGE FROM JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

Among the telegrams read at the meeting was one from Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the founder of the Conference, who expressing his inability to be present at the conference owing to present political activities and urged his community to participate in the sacred fight for freedom.

The second day's proceedings of the Marwari Agraval Mahasabha commenced at noon to-day, and a chief feature of to-day's meeting was the presence of a large number of ladies.

A number of resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee were discussed in open session.

SUPPORT FOR SARDA ACT.

Resolutions in regard to the marriageable age of girls, and supporting the Sarda Act were passed. As regards the widow remarriage it was pointed out that it was not the occasion for discussing that controversial subject. The Conference urged Indian States also to legislate about marriageable age on the lines of the Sarda Act. Other resolutions passed at the conference to-day related to discontinuance of feasts after deaths and physical culture and celebacy for youths.

The last item was a speech by Mr. Pustake, a well-known Congress worker who narrated the circumstances which led to the ruin of Indian home industries and put in a plea for use of Khaddar. To-night there will be social drama performance. The session will come to a close after to-morrow's sitting.—Free Press.

NASIK TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

A New Move.

The Nasik Satyagrahis have decided to offer Satyagraha at the door of the Pujari from 3rd April 1930, regardless of the consequences. Mr. D. V. Pradhan has left Bombay last night. It is to be seen what attitude Government will take. The resolution of the Satyagrahis to risk suffering for the sake of establishing their right of being treated as human beings and as Hindus has created a great deal of interest in the situation Now is the time for the caste Hindus to change their unreasonable attitude towards the untouchables and thus earn the credit of saving Hindulsm and India.

Sirdar's Arrest Condemned.

—:o:—

BOOCH, Aajkot, April 3.

The postmen of Rajkot in a meeting last night affirmed the resolution passed by the postmen of Ahmedabad expressing deep pain and resentment at the action of the Government in unnecessarily arresting and imprisoning Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Gujerat Postmen's Union and expressed the hope that the Government will soon release him.—Free Press.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot	10-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£116
National Bann	£46-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.,	£91-1/3
Conversion Loan	£78-5/3
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£54 1/2
Indian Stock, 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£63-1/2
Consols	56-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-1/2

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS

April 3

Circassia, Munro, Jamnagar
Orna, Mark, Moulmein
Steel Engineer, Evans, New York.
Chakla, Chandler, Karachi
Druchenfels, Muller, Bhownager
Bankura, Darkee, Busreh

DEPARTURES

April 4.

Koki Maru, Suzuki, Kobe

LOADING

April 3

Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf
Steamer Steel Engineer for New York

S S Circassia:—The G T Company's steamer Circassia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jamnagar, with a general cargo

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Steel Engineer:—The M M Company's steamer Steel Engineer, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownager, with a general cargo.

S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Koki Maru:—The O S K steamer Koki Maru, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 3

S S Sado Maru, N Y Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya:—33 cases clocks; 600 cases beer; 216 cases glassware; 238 cases porcelainware; 150 cases cotton shirtings.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 3

S S London for Ranchi:—25 bales animal skin A H L Tharia; 3 bales animal skin E Virji and Co; 31 bales animal skin P M Hassam; 8 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 19 bales animal skin Mirzaoff Bros; 13 bales animal skin C P Merchant; 1 bale animal skin A; 1 cwts brassware Thos. Cook and Sons; 5 bales woollen carpets R Meherally; 2 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 10 cases bristles Cox & Kings Ltd.

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(Ex Godown, Bombay.)

Bombay, April 3.

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Bombay, April 3.

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Castorseeds: Delivery September Opening Rs. 48-9, Closing Rs 49-2.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 45-11-6, Closing Rs 47-2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. £6-10-0 May/June. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton £15-12-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent), ton. £15-12-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 2.

Linseed, Bombay, Calcutta, (London), ton. £18-12-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, Calcutta, (London), ton. £18-12-6 May/July. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull, ton. £17-12-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton. £19-17-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 2.

Linseed. Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 37/9 May/Aug. Paid.

Linseed. Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 37/6 Sept/Dec. Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 2.

Demand Bills	486.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 2.

Silver.—Featureless. Very little doing. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-3/8
Forward	19-5/16

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STEP AGAINST GROWING KHADI MOVEMENT.

Elders Oppose Imperial Preference.

RAINY'S THREAT MEANS NEGATION OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The Council of State passed the Cotton Tariff Bill after Surpat Singh's amendment, similar to that of Pandit Madan Monan Malaviya in the Assembly, had been rejected by twenty-four votes to five.

The Council of State held the last sitting of the session to-day to pass the Cotton Tariff Bill as amended by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Woodhead, Commerce Secretary, spoke for half an hour. He summarised the Government case on the lines of Sir George Rainy's speech in the Assembly. He impressed on the House that the Bill was meant to preserve an important section of the cotton industry of India but not to promote its ultimate development. While Government were prepared to do their best to help the millowners with suggestions the responsibility for working out a scheme to establish the industry on a firm basis must rest on the millowners' shoulders.

A CHANCE.

Government wanted to give Bombay a chance to reorganise and rationalise the industry so that prospects of success or failure of the industry could be more definitely assessed. Mr. Woodhead said if labour conditions in China improved the question of cotton yarn duties would be reconsidered but till then the special duties must continue. Finally he assured the House that while the Bill involved preference for British goods, it did not mean Imperial Preference because British preference was incidental to the fundamental scheme for protection of Indian mill industry.

MOVE AGAINST KHADI.

Mr. Surpat Singh opposing the Bill agreed that the Bombay cotton industry needed protection badly but asserted that its miserable plight was due to the Government's anti-Indian policy. He urged, however, that Preference for British textiles meant exploitation of the Indian tax-payer. If the Government proposal was carried the Indian consumer would pay both for the Indian and the Lancashire industries.

The new move was really aimed at the growing Khadi propaganda, the effect of which the British manufacturer had come to realise. The speaker asked what benefit really had the Imperial connection afforded to India and said "No matter what high position an Indian occupied he was no better than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. England herself dared not discriminate against Japan and was, therefore, taking advantage of India's helpless position."

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das said he was not opposed to Imperial Preference but he was under the impression that Fiscal Autonomy Convention was a reality. Sir George Rainy's speech in the Assembly showed that it was a negation of autonomy. Any preference to be given must be at the absolute discretion of the Legislature. The speaker disapproved Sir George Rainy's declaration in the Assembly that he would withdraw the Bill if any changes were made by the opposition. This was against the letter and spirit of the Joint Committee's report. Bombay wanted twenty per cent duty whereas the Government proposal was quite different.

NO THREAT.

Sardar Uberoi said his personal opinion was that the Government of India should not have given a threat of withdrawing the Bill in the Assembly if a non-official amendment was carried. Surely that was not the way of getting the free vote of the House. The present proposal would be a great handicap on the poor consumer. But at the same time it would give an impetus to consumption of the country made home spun cloth. He did not like the introduction of Imperial Preference in their financial policy.

Sir Jehangir Coyajee submitted that the House did not accept any policy of Imperial Preference by agreeing to the present measure.

Sir G. Rainy said the Government of India had done its best to ascertain Indian opinion and as a result of such consultation had agreed to make substantial change to provide against Lancashire recapturing the market in plain grey goods, which Japan might vacate. The Commerce Member pointed out in every constitution based on British model this dilemma presented itself, namely whether to accept Government's financial proposals or take the risk of a change of Government.

Mr. Surpat Singh then moved an amendment identical to that moved by Pandit Malaviya in the Assembly.

The amendment was rejected by 24 votes to five.

Mr. Surpat Singh's amendment for limiting the life of the Bill to one year was also rejected.

The Cotton Tariff Bill, as passed by the Assembly, was then passed without division.

The Silver Excise Duty Bill and the Companies Act Amendment Bill, as passed by the Assembly were passed without discussion.

The House adjourned 'sine die.'—A. P.

MAHATMAJI GIVES THE WORD.

(Continued from page 1.)

cedure Code, while delivering a lecture.

A Dehra Dun message describes the opening of the District Exhibition and attempts of the Congress volunteers to boycott it.

Searches are reported to have been made at the residence and press of Swami Vicharanand, President of the Congress Committee and Chaudri Hulas Varma, Congress worker and copies of books taken away.—A. P.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT DEPOSITS.

Instruction To Officials.

MASULIPATAM, Apprpil 2.

The Government authorities have instructed the officials here to destroy salt deposits in the surrounding villages for fear of the salt there being snatched away by people at night time. It is further reported that various methods of guarding other salt producing areas are being taken by the officials.—Free Press.

HAVERI SENDS 27 SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

An Old Man Of 68, Sign The Pledge.

(From a Correspondent.)

HAVERI, Mar. 30.

Mr. Bindu-Madhava, Burli addressing a large meeting this evening, explained Mahatma's aim in organizing the volunteers at every and each town in India. Mr. Burli read out the pledge-form and asked the youths to come forward and to sign. Mr. Harlekar the president said that every man of this place should help Mr. Burli with men and money. He then added that he, a man of 68, weak in health would enrol his name in the Satyagraha Peeth. The signatures were then taken by the ardent youths and the meeting came to an end with shouts of 'Bande-matram'.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Model Governor V. Chiang.

NATIONAL FORCES FALL BACK.

LONDON, April 3.

Peking.—Hostilities between North and South have broken out into open warfare, following the announcement of Yen-hsi-Shan (Model Governor) of Shanshi Province proclaiming himself Chief Commander of Forces of the Republic and that he is dispatching expedition against Chaing Kaishek President of Nanking Central Government.

Shanghai.—The National Government forces, who are stated to have the advantage of German military advisers, are preparing to evacuate Tsinanfu and are falling back on strong positions in Yenchowfu.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Entertainment Committee Formed.

LONDON, April 3.

A Hospitality Committee under Chairmanship of Mrs. Graham, wife of a Cabinet Minister, is being formed to provide social entertainment for delegates to Indian Round Table Conference in Autumn.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL ACCELERATION.

—:o:—

New Time-Table.

LONDON, April 3.

The summer time table of Indian Air Mail beginning from April 12 represents a considerable acceleration not only compared with wither time table but also timings of last summer.

The mails collected in London at six in morning on Saturday will arrive at Alexandria, the following Monday evening, Gaza on Tuesday morning, Baghdad on Tuesday evening, Basra Wednesday morning, Karachi Friday afternoon and Delhi Saturday evening.—Reuter.

Kistna District Prepares For Satyagraha.

MASULIPATAM, April 3.

The Kistna District Satyagraha campaign opened yesterday evening under the leadership of Mr. D. Nageswararow. The training of Volunteers has commenced in right earnest and over a hundred volunteers and others assembled to hear the lecture of Mr. Satyanarayana. He dwelt on the various stages of British occupation of India.

On April 7, the volunteers will be divided into seven batches and each batch will march through the District covering about 20 villages, and carrying on propaganda, singing song and hoisting national flags, in each village visited. It is expected that the actual Satyagraha and salt manufacture will commence on April 13, being Jallianwalla Bagh Day, unless Mahatmaji's call necessitates its starting earlier.—Free Press.

PANCHMAHALS READY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

GODHRA, April 3.

Panchmahals District has at last plunged in the country's war for Independence. Shriyut Mukadam has resigned his seat from the Legislative Council. Propaganda work in full swing. Dr. Manekial, President District Local Board, joins the war.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Plenary Session Postponed Sine Die.

ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS

RUBGY, April 2.

The plenary session of the London Naval Conference which had been arranged for Friday has been postponed in order to permit of the continuance of Anglo-French conversations which have been proceeding for the past few days. Further meeting between the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, was held this afternoon and that it is understood that the conversations will be resumed tomorrow. Their purpose is to discover, if possible, a formula which while not extending Britain's liabilities beyond existing commitments under the League Covenant and Locarno Treaty would increase France's sense of security thereby enabling her to reduce her stated requirements in Naval Armaments. The Foreign Ministers have had before them several draft formulea, but investigation of the subject is still incomplete. As constant consultation between M. Briand and his colleagues in Paris are involved, some days will probably elapse before the present conversations are completed. Decision to postpone the plenary session was made at the meeting of the heads of delegations this afternoon. It was preceded by a meeting of the chief delegates of Britain, United States and Japan at which Mr. Wakatsuki handed to his colleagues the reply of the Japanese Government to the proposals which, as the result of the United States—Japanese discussions and with the full approval of the British Government were forwarded to Tokio some time ago.

CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE.

A communique issued at close of full meeting states:—

Mr. Wakatsuki announced that the Japanese delegation has now received the reply on the compromise proposals. The reply states that the Japanese Government is desirous of co-operating to the full in promoting the success of the Conference and recommend acceptance of the proposals with certain reservations which have still to be discussed in detail. The Chairman stated that the head of the American delegation and himself had already had opportunity of expressing their deep appreciation of the spirit and the substance of this reply. A comprehensive report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on various questions of method and detail still outstanding was examined."—B. O. W.

Japan And Anglo-American Proposals.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 3.

Janpanese Naval delegation has issued statement confirming Japan's virtual acceptance of Anglo-American proposals regarding ratios as between America and Japan. Statement contains important reservation namely assumption that treaty to be concluded will remain in force until end of 1936 after which Japan will be in position to require entire reconsideration of whole problem.—Reuter.

MR. STIMSON OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, April 2.

Particularly optimistic tone was found in the American delegation circles to-night. Mr. Stimson told the American correspondents that the "situation has much improved since the last week. I am much more optimistic about the Five Power Agreement than I was then."

PLENARY SESION POSTPONED.

LONDON, April 2.

The plenary session fixed for 4th April has been postponed 'sine die' owing to the progress of certain (Anglo-French) conversations which it is not desirable to interrupt at this stage and which might be accepted by public statement concerning them.

Reuter says it is impossible to say whether the Conference will finish before Easter.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT SOVIET PERSECUTIONS.

—:o:—

Debate In Loras.

NO PROOFS OF "BUTCHERY"

LONDON, April 2.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the oppression of religion in Russia. He said he had done his best independently to ascertain facts assisted by four responsible men who had conducted very elaborate researches into Russian official press. He had received a mass of independent information from the leaders of the Orthodox Church, Baptists and Jews and had read many reports from eye-witnesses all enabling him to prove that an elaborate system of persistent oppression of religion had been continued in Russia. He explained that the passionate aim of the Communist Party was to create the world so new that the old world must be destroyed and replaced by a system based on resolute and unflinching materialism in which there would be no place for the haunting spectre of God.

REPRESENTATION TO THE SOVIET.

The Archbishop of Canterbury added, he had received reports of 71 persons sentenced last year to be shot and 112 to be imprisoned from two years to ten years. He recognised that the present British Government detested religious oppression. He expressed the opinion that some representations must be made sooner or later. He repudiated the idea that criticism of the Soviet Government implied threat of war. He suggested that the British Government should bring the following points to the notice of the Russian Representative: firstly equality of civil rights for religious servants with other citizens, secondly opportunity for workmen to observe Sundays as holidays in five day week; thirdly to allow the printing and circulating of books of religious instruction; fourthly the removal of restrictions on the group teaching of children; fifthly the release of religious servants languishing in prison in the Arctic Zone and sixthly cessation of the general closing of churches.

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY.

Lord Parmoor replying did not accept the whole picture painted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Accuracy as regards what was proceeding in Russia was beyond the scope of any Government to ascertain. He did not doubt there had been a terrible amount of religious persecution last year, but there was now improvement. He added: "We will use all our influence in support of religious liberty, but we do not intend, unless conditions attached to the recognition of the Soviet are infringed, severing diplomatic relations or weakening the opportunity thereby afforded of influencing religious conditions in Russia". He said the conditions were now less terrible than at any time in the past ten years. Education was purely the internal concern, and no outside Government could rightly act without firstly overwhelming proof of the wrongs so grave that became the concern of the whole civilised world; secondly there must be certainty that their intervention would not increase the evil. If friendly relations were maintained, there was growing a chance of influencing the Soviet Government. He promised that the Archbishop of Canterbury's points would be carefully considered by the Foreign Office. He declined to publish communications from the British Ambassador at Moscow.

Lord Ponsonby replying to Lords Brentford, Buckmaster and Newton said he did not question the accuracy of the Primate's statement; but if the question was to be kept outside politics on the highplane of pure religion, the House of Lords was the wrong place to discusss it. The overwhelming proof demanded by Lord Parmoor was evidence of what the newspapers used to call "butchery". There was no proof of that. He doubted whether the debate would do anything but harm. It would be hotly resented by the Russians indulging in damnable and intolerant religious persecution. But we must give up any attempt to understand the Soviet system and character.

The debate ended.—Reuter.

HOW JINNAH "SAVED" THE TARIFF BILL.

Believes Discretion Is Better Part Of Valour.

SAYS MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT WOULD HAVE WRECKED THE BILL.

BOMBAY, April 3.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the press to explain his support of the Cotton Tariff Bill in the Legislative Assembly. He says:—"The suggestion made in some quarters that there was any pact between me and the Government with regard to the Cotton Tariff Bill is absolutely devoid of foundation.

NO AGREEMENT.

There was no agreement between me and the Government, of any kind whatsoever. On the contrary, I was opposed to the Bill. There were these alternatives:—(1) 20 per cent. all round or 3-1/2 annas, whichever may be higher (2) Pandit Malaviya's amendment for 15 per cent. or 3-1/2 annas, (3) that admittedly competitive goods amounting to 183 millions yards should come under 20 per cent. or 3-1/2 annas.

The Government after great resistance agreed to 45 million yards of plain grey out of the 183 millions aforesaid coming under the duty of 20 per cent. or 3-1/2 annas, which Mr. Chetty took up. My party and myself declined to accept that position and stood all along for 20 per cent. all round or 3-1/2 annas, whichever may be higher.

GOVERNMENT'S THREAT.

We did not approve of Pandit Malaviya's amendment from the start, as it did not give the necessary and adequate protection and in point of fact meant less than Government's proposal embodied in the Bill plus Mr. Chetty's amendment. This was admitted even by the Pandit himself.

But it was solely designed to eliminate the differential duty. Therefore if the Government had agreed to abide by the vote of the House we would have carried the 20 per cent. all round or 31/2 annas. But Government definitely indicated that if any modification was made in the Bill beyond Mr. Chetty's amendment they would not proceed with it. This left my party and myself no other course but to save the Bill.

If we had supported Pandit Malaviya's party the Bill would have been wrecked. If we had pressed for 20 per cent. or 3-1/2 annas the same result would have followed. If we had remained neutral there was every chance of the Bill being wrecked in that event also, as Pandit Malaviya's amendment might have been carried. Under the circumstances we had no option but to support the Bill in the end. We felt that discretion was the better part of valour, having regard to the perilous condition of the textile industry in India and further since we had clearly established that fiscal autonomy was not a reality."—A. P.

HINDUS & MUSLIMS MUST JOIN IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Sunderlalji's Lecture At Parel.

"No where in the history of the modern world was such a fight fought as the one Mahatma Gandhi is waging to-day. Here is a weak lean man who declares that he was out to destroy the present system of Government and win the Independence of India. What Hindu or Muslim is there who does not want freedom for his country, who does not support the Mahatma? He has entered the plains; but he has none of the military and other engines of destruction and warfare. Soul force and love are weapons and with them he is out to conquer. Justice is on his side and is pitted against the forces of injustice. This is a "Dharma Yudha" and it is the duty of every Indian,—Hindu or Muslim,—to plunge into it."

This was the gist of the speech that Pandit Sunderlal delivered before a huge audience at Parel on Thursday night. Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai presided. The meeting was held under the auspices of F. Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. Abid Ali in introducing Panditji referred to his services to the country in the Non-Co-operation and Nagpur Flag Satyagraha days. He was the author of the famous book, "Bharat-Men-Angrezi Raj" which was proscribed by the Government.

Pandit Sunderlal received a great ovation when he rose to speak. He addressed the audience far over an hour. He drew a pathetic picture of India under British rule. The great march of Mahatma Gandhi with the iron determination not to return to his Ashram until India was free, was full of meaning. Out of the 31 crores of Indians, about 20 crores did not know what a full meal a day was. It was to end this horrible state of affairs that the battle of freedom had been started. At such a time what Indian was there who would keep aloof from the struggle? It was the duty of every one to plunge into it without any distinction of class, caste, community or creed.

Proceeding the speaker made a passionate appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity. He quoted historic facts to disprove the vile assertion of their enemies that the two communities were always at each other's throat. "Think for yourselves and you will find the futility of such meaningless quarrels" he declared. He pointed out how Japan fought for her country when she was attacked. In that war the Japanese used the metal idols of Lord Budha whom they worshipped in their temples to provide material for the guns. And when asked why they defiled the sacred idol, the retort came: "If we die what use are these idols for Japan? If we win we shall know how to preserwe them again"! Now that the battle for Independence had been declared it was the duty of every Indian, be a Hindu or Muslim, to join it.

The meeting was declared dissolved after Mr. Ginwalla had assured of the full co-operation of the working class in the struggle.

Another largely attended public meeting was addressed by Pandit Sunderlal at Byculla the same night.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RELEASED.

GRAND RECEPTION TO MR. NARBHERAM POPAT.

The open space outside the Byculla Jail resounded with continued cries of "Up Up With the National Flag, Down Down With the Union Jack," from the early hours of Thursday morning. The Congress volunteers and the public had mustered strong to receive Mr. Narbheram Popat, one of the Congress Volunteers who was released to-day. It will be recalled that Mr. Narbheram had refused to pay the fine and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, for bravely defending the National Flag against Police intimidation.

The Militiamen marched through the streets in a procession delivering their usual street corner lectures. Great enthusiasm prevailed, particularly in Muslim localities, which the processionists covered. The procession dispersed at the Congress House.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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